FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIA, DPRK DECLINE TO SUPPORT SOFIA COMMUNIQUE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD081754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Sofia, February 8 (TANJUG)--A meeting of the interparliamentary groups of twelve socialist countries has been held in Sofia as part of preparations for the interparliamentary meetings in Oslo and Brussels set for next spring. The meeting was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, PDR of Yemen, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and DRP of Korea.

An official communique issued at the end of the meeting pointed out the topical need for convening a conference on disarmament in Europe and making careful preparations for the Madrid session of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation. It condemned the decision of NATO to deploy the U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Romania and the DPR of Korea disassociated themselves from the section of the communique on Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and Iran. The section expresses solidarity with Afghanistan and praises the efforts of its leadership and people which, it says, are aimed at defending the country's national independence and territorial integrity and preserving the achievements of the April revolution.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING IN SOFIA

Zhivkov Hosts Reception

AU071716 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the leaders of the socialist states' interparliamentary groups who attended a consultative session in Sofia that ended today. Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly also attended the reception.

Press Conference Held

AU071717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A press conference with Bulgarian and foreign journalists was held at the National Assembly in Sofia in connection with the session of the socialist states' interparliamentary groups session which ended today. The conference was chaired by academician Evgeni Mateev, member of the Interparliamentary Union.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the interparliamentary group of the Soviet Union; Jan Marko, chairman of the Czechoslovak parliamentary group; and Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR interparliamentary group, replied to questions posed by journalists.

DOCUMENTS PROVE U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE

AU1101440 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, February 10 (ATA)--The Iranian students, who maintain occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, have constantly discovered recently documents fully proving that the embassy seat has been a center of espionage of U.S. imperialism, which carried out a hostile activity against the Iranian people. These new facts are added to those of the previous years, which prove that the embassies of the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, are centers of espionage and plots against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The use of the embassies for diversionist and plotting activity against the peoples has become a usual practice of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which is linked with all their predatory expansionist policy. It aims at making it easier for the superpowers to penetrate in various regions of the world or to strengthen their domination, to suppress the national liberation movements, to sabotage the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence. Clad in the cloth of the diplomat, journalist, etc., the CIA agents, as the New York TIMES magazine wrote, during the last two decades have undertaken 900 interventions in other countries and have waged secret struggles throughout the world. It has also been admitted that 80 percent of the personnel of the U.S. embassies are paid from the funds of CIA and the U.S. Defence Department. These "diplomats" were present not only in the coup d'etat of the Chilean fascists, but also in the toppling of the governments in Iran (1953), in Guatemala, in Brazil, in the aggressions against the Indochinese and other peoples.

The plotting activity of the Soviet embassies is not less intensive. To this testifies the fact that over 40 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America have expelled the diplomats, agents of the KGB.

The peoples already know the true activity of the U.S. and Soviet embassies, therefore they support the Iranian people and students who are exposing the plotting activity of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

ATA REPORTS OPPOSITION TO SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

AU0911431 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, February 9 (ATA)--The Soviet social-imperialists continue to dispatch in Afghanistan other contingents of troops and heave armaments which are used in the military operations against the insurgent forces. Recently other military bases and camps have been set up in some Afghan cities such as Herat, etc. Meanwhile, it is reported that there is a large number of Soviet civil officials in Kabul. Numerous buildings have been set up for them near the airfield, while others are under construction.

Everything speaks of the fact that the Soviet social-imperialists are making great attempts to strengthen their domination on and fully subdue Afghanistan.

But, numerous facts and reports show that the Soviet aggressors continue to meet with an armed resistance everywhere in Afghanistan. Fierce fightings are taking place in various Afghan provinces. The fact that the Soviet troops have resorted to aircraft and tanks in the military operations against the insurgent forces shows the severity of these fightings.

Such fightings have taken place in some regions of eastern Afghanistan, in north-western regions of the country, where the insurgent forces control vast areas, etc. Numerous fightings have taken place recently around the Tarinkowt city, epicenter of Oruzgan Province. Alongside the armed struggle, the Afghan population expresses its great indignation and hatred against the Soviet aggressors through the most diversified forms. The city inhabitants have organised other strikes and manifestations of protest against the Soviet occupation in Afghanistan. A general strike of protest has been going on in Kandahar since the last days of January. The participants in this strike demand the immediate withdrawal of the occupationists. Such a strike or protest was organised in Herat city, too.

PARTY-STATE LEADERS ATTEND TU RECEPTION IN TIRANA

AU110805 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Albanian trade unions, the Central Council of the Trade Unions tonight hosted a dinner at the central House of the People's Army. Attending were heroes of socialist labor, veterans, cadres and activists of the trade union organization from all the country's districts, representatives of the other mass organizations and others.

Also attending were party-state leaders Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Rita Marko, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri and Llambi Gegprifti; members of the party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Presidium and the government; and Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; and Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council.

Comrade Rita Marko, party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, congratulated those present on the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the trade unions.

Comrade Adil Carcani, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, expressed greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee. He wished a happy celebration to those present and further successes in implementing the set tasks. He also proposed a toast to our glorious Workers Party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the working class and the Albanian trade unions.

The dinner passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

BRIEFS

ARABLE ACREAGE INCREASE--The Albanian working people of agriculture are successfully realizing the task for the opening up of new land of the Sixth Five-Year Plan which ends this year. Numerous are those agricultural economic units which have fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for the opening up of new land from year to year. In this way, it became possible for the opening of 36,818 hectares of new land, out of which 22,856 hectares of arable land during the four years of the current five-year plan. The impetus at work for the opening up of new land during the past year, the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, assumed every greater proportions and it continues at high rates also during the current year. 10,300 hectares of new land have been planned for the current year. [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU]

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME NOTES U.S.-PRC ANTISOCIALIST BOND

AU071650 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA)--A signed commentary carried in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME reads: "The events in Afghanistan have shown how fast the 'parallel interests' of the USA and China could entail joint actions, whereby the Beijing 'defendants of the Third World' are still further assuming the role of spearmen of imperialism, and their policy appears to be an important element in the global world reaction strategy against peace and independence of peoples".

It is pointed out in the commentary that Beijing's hegemony course is expressed for the next time in turn in the absurd claims addressed to Vietnamese territories--the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Archipelago.

The commentary emphasizes: "The present escalation of China's anti-Vietnamese actions and the unilateral decision taken to cancel the Sino-Soviet negotiations at this particular moment, are in harmony with the adopted by China political line of close cooperation with the USA and of most active participation in the campaign being fanned up now by certain circles in the West against real socialism and international detente".

Further on the author notes that in its struggle against detente the Chinese ruling crust is led by its own logic and pursued its own goals. The commentary reads: "Mao's successors are also fans of disorder in the world affairs. They have relied and still rely on the fact that the aggravation of tension will enlarge China's manoeuvering space on the international arena and will contribute to the materialization of China's expansionist schemes".

OTECHESTVEN FRONT CHARACTERIZES SAKHAROV AS 'TRAITOR'

AU071015 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["The Truth About the 'Sakharov Case'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 7 (BTA)--"Out of the flow of world news, the 'Sakharov Case' was pushed to the foreground by the Western propaganda in order to be exploited for ideological purposes. An attempt was being made to use it for a blatant interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," writes OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a signed commentary.

The author says that the activities of "the Soviet regime's victim Sakharov" would have been qualified by any [illegible]ge even in the United States as criminal and contrary to the laws of the country. [illegible] stresses that Article 953, Chapter 18, in the code of the states seems to be put down as if precisely for the Sakharov case".

"The simple and logical circumstances surrounding the 'Sakharov case' are hidden in the West behind a screen of words about human rights violations and infringing the principles of humanism. No one has ever turned traitor involuntarily, but the psychologists of the Western agencies are well aware of the fact that one turns traitor only once in a lifetime.

"Afterwards, the traitor is alone in committing his treacheries. It is their method to give the strongest impetus to the first crime and then leave the traitor move on by the force of his own inertia", reads the commentary.

Further on the commentary stresses that Mr Sakharov has turned completely against his people, against everything progressive in the world, that his conduct shows nothing less than lack of responsibility for the society and cynicism towards everything human.

"For a very long time the traitor's mind indicated him the precise boundaries within the domains of which he can reply on the humanity of the socialist system and to pass for a hero, and when he went a step lower than the last one he was sent to live outside Moscow. He was offered perfect living conditions and he is enjoying all the rights and gains of a Soviet citizen and all the possibilities for scientific work", reads the commentary.

USSR'S SHITIKOV MEETS ZHIVKOV, ATTENDS CSCE COMMITTEE

AU081412 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 8 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the chairman of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation of the USSR, Mr Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Some topical questions of the international situation were examined. Stress was laid on the complete unanimity of Bulgaria and the USSR on the questions connected with disarmament and with the consolidation of the process of detente in Europe and the world.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1430 on 8 February, in reporting the Zhivkov-Shitikov meeting, adds that "following their talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Aleksey Shitikov. Comrades Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev; Gero Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian CSCE Committee, and Valentin Pavlov, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria, also attended the luncheon, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.]

Today in Sofia took place a meeting of the Bureau of the National Committee for European Security with a delegation of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation of the USSR, led by the chairman of the committee, Mr Aleksey Shitikov.

Information on the work of the two committees and the tasks they are facing was exchanged.

Stress was laid on the good ties existing between the Bulgarian and the Soviet committee, and opportunities for deepening their cooperation were considered.

FILIPOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PZPR CONGRESS

AU101910 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Poland today to attend the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party at the invitation of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party.

JOINT TRADE COMMISSION WITH ROMANIA BEGINS SESSION

AU072002 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 7, (BTA)--The 14th session of the Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, which opened here today, will help activate bilateral relations in all economic spheres, expand trade, scientific and technological contacts.

The chairmen of the Bulgarian and the Romanian sides of the commission, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, underlined at the opening of the session that the deepening of cooperation between the two neighboring countries is a natural result of the direct contacts and frequent meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, the party and state leaders of the two countries.

Implementation of the decisions of the 13th session will be reported at the present sittings and issues pertaining to the future specialization and industrial joint production of metal-cutting machines, handling and hoisting equipment, metallurgical and chemical products will be touched on. The commission will discuss problems of the construction of the Ruse-Giurgiu joint heavy engineering project and the Bulgaro-Romanian Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydroengineering complex. Measures are planned to be outlined on expanding the exchange of semi-processed products. Bilateral contacts in agriculture, hydroengineering, transport, tourism and joint construction of projects in third countries will be considered.

Talks Between Bozhinov, Lukanov

AU081647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of this commission, and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest, also attended the talks.

BRIEFS

AKEL DELEGATION VISITS--Sofia, February 2 (BTA)--A delegation of the Cyprus-Bulgaria Friendship Society, headed by the secretary of the society in Nicosia and member of the CC of AKEL, Mr Nikos Khristodhoulou, was on a visit in this country. During their stay here the guests from Cyprus had meetings with officials of the Committee for Culture, the National Council of the Fatherland Front and other public and cultural institutes. Talks were held about the activities of the society in the strengthening of relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus and on the expansion of cultural relations between the two countries. The members of the delegation evinced interest in the national cultural programme for celebrating the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state. Views were exchanged on organizing suitable events in Cyprus to mark this jubilee. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU]

WEST EUROPEANS HESITANT OVER CARTER'S ANTI-SOVIET POLICIES

LD092137 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

["Commentary of the Week" program]

[Text] It was a gross miscalculation on the part of President Carter when he thought all his NATO allies would follow suit and pursue policies to his liking--anti-Soviet policies, that is. But who could have expected it? Let's just bear in mind that late last year the United States succeeded in making its chief Western European allies accept the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on their territories, and as though this move had not complicated the situation in Europe enough, Washington is now attempting to drive also France, West Germany and other Western European states into its anti-Soviet policy. However, the more realistic politicians in those countries are starting to realize that by his latest political adventurism Carter is directly threatening European security, cooperation and peace.

Embarrassment is growing in Paris, Bonn and other Atlantic capitals, blended with fears about the possible implications of the current American political line. On the one hand, it is being stressed that all alliance commitments will be abided by, but, on the other hand, the conviction is growing that to follow America blindly would be irresponsible. Similar thoughts have been shared by a number of West European newspapers. The West German weekly news magazine DER SPIEGEL has been recalling just what happened after Georgian moralist Jimmy Carter assumed his office and launched his notorious human rights campaign. The magazine fears that, in an effort to prove how great the American nation is, Carter could lead the world to another cold and possibly even hot war. The same fears, although not expressed so explicitly perhaps, can be deciphered when analyzing the yield from the talks held last week between West German Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing; both officials spoke in favor of continued detente. Another point to consider is that the final communique from their meeting says peace in Europe is a matter of a balance of power. Moreover, the French president disapproves of any sanctions against the Soviet Union. Similar voices of commonsense could be heard from the past week's Socialist Internationale conference in Vienna.

It seems, however, that Carter is virtually haunted by his fierce anti-Sovietism. Cost what it may, Western Europe must follow suit: economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, a boycott of this year's summer Olympics, if they are not moved from Moscow. West German Social Democratic leader Willy Brandt has branded these and similar tendencies as, to quote his own words, an expression of political impotence.

FRANCE, FRG CALL FOR CONTINUATION OF DETENTE, POWER BALANCE

LD081050 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--"If the White House expected the French-West German summit to weaken the criticism of President Carter's policy threatening international detente then it is certainly disappointed," RUDE PRAVO commented today.

"It is evident that many politicians in Western Europe do not have the same views as the White House." The daily pointed out that President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt called for the continuation of detente; therefore the statement from the meeting stresses that peace in Europe is secured by the balance of forces and that it is necessary to continue the political dialogue.

However, this is exactly the opposite of what James Carter pursues by his policy. The United States has forced upon Europe new nuclear medium-range missiles and thus disrupted the balance of forces. It took steps which destroy the base for an East-West dialogue.

RUDE PRAVO recalled that prudent voices were heard recently also from elsewhere, e.g., the Socialist Internationale in Vienna. These views express fear for the further fate of the policy of detente and its results, which are now to be thwarted as it suits U.S. ruling circles.

ECONOMIC SPECIALIZATION, COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

AU0817?0 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "On the Basic Directions of Development: Conclusion of the 20th Round of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MOSCOW--THE 20th SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION TOOK PLACE IN MOSCOW FROM 4-6 FEBRUARY. THE PARTICIPANTS ASSESSED A WIDE SPECTRUM OF QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE FURTHER INTENSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CSSR AND THE USSR.

The commission completed the work on the long-term program concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation between the two countries up to the year 1990, which was drawn up on the basis of an agreement between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Representatives of the respective ministries of the two countries signed documents on the basic directions of the development of production specialization and cooperation in the next 10 years in the heavy, transport, chemical, crude oil, tractor and agricultural machinery engineering sectors. Agreements were also signed concerning industries manufacturing installations for livestock and fodder production, and in the sphere of the electronics, chemical, crude oil-processing and petrochemical industries. They also signed several agreements on production cooperation and reached agreement on the procedures and deadlines for completing similar work in additional industrial branches.

The Czechoslovak delegation was led by CSSR Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and the Soviet delegation by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Yesterday Vaclav Hula was received by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

THE PRESENT 20TH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION TO AN EXTENT CONCLUDES THE RELATIVELY LONG PREPARATION STAGE FOR THE IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS THAT ARE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION AMONG THE RESPECTIVE ENTERPRICES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES FOR A LONG TIME TO COME, Vaclav Hula, head of the Czechoslovak delegation and CSSR deputy premier, told the CTK correspondent in Moscow. We thus have taken an important step toward the materialization of the agreement effected between Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Brezhnev.

The session created all the prerequisites for the signed documents to be operative within a very short period of time in individual intergovernmental contracts and agreements that will precisely determine in which products and production disciplines each country will specialize. The two countries will exchange products, and that will contribute to increasing mass production, reducing production costs and to improving the utilization of reserves.

"WE HAVE SIGNED SEVEN BASIC PROGRAMMATIC DOCUMENTS CONCERNING, ABOVE ALL, SPECIALIZATION IN ENGINEERING AND IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY," V. Hula stated. For example, Czechoslovakia will import from the USSR basic chemical products whose production places high demands on energy consumption. We will pay for them with products of the specialized, low-volume chemical industry, which do not require such a great amount of energy but are equivalent as regards the requirements for capital investment and for specialized labor.

Other agreements and documents deepen already valid specialization agreements.

The results achieved bear out, Vaclav Hula stressed, that we are seeking and gradually finding the realistic role for Czechoslovakia in the efforts being exerted by the socialist countries for the joint utilization of reserves and for joint economic growth.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMPLETES ASSIGNMENT, LEAVES PRAGUE

AU081726 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--Yesterday V. Matskevich, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the CSSR, departed from the CSSR for good. He was seen off by J. Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWISS LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD061745 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Armand Magnin, secretary general of the Swiss Labor Party on his 60th birthday.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR LAOS OUTLINED

LD081804 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia backs Laos in its struggle against the threats of imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, and develops bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and world peace.

After the victory of the Laotian revolutionary forces in 1975, closer Czechoslovak-Laotian economic, scientific and technical cooperation was initiated. Under an agreement on trade and payments for 1979-1981, signed last July, Czechoslovakia will supply Laos with vehicles and other means of transport, farm machinery, medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and consumer goods, in exchange for coffee, rare woods, handcrafted objects and other products.

Under the provisions of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, Czechoslovakia and Laos will exchange know-how and establish contacts between specialized institutions.

Czechoslovakia has granted Laos long-term credits for purchases of farm machinery and medical equipment.

The two countries will cooperate in the production of pharmaceuticals, and Czechoslovakia will help Laos build a health care system.

Czechoslovakia helps the Laotian national economy also by training 220 young future farm mechanics, electricians, lathe operators, welders and laboratory assistants Every year, 35 students are admitted at Czechoslovak institutions of higher learning. Last year, the first 10 secondary school students arrived.

A number of Czechoslovak experts work in various branches of the Laotian economy, including agriculture and forestry. There are prospects for cooperation in the mining and processing of semi-precious stones.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

LD081652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The first session of the Czechoslovak-Colombian joint commission ended in Bogota today with the signing of a final protocol. The final protocol provides for the participation by Czechoslovakia in Colombia's industrialization program. We will mainly export tractors, road construction machinery and machine tools, bearings, instruments and certain consumer goods. Our imports will include mainly agricultural products, especially coffee and bananas.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec, was received by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas; Minister of Economic Development Gilberto Echeverry Mejia, and other officials.

CORRECTION TO LENART ARTICLE ON LENINIST WORKSTYLE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Party Members Must Take Lead in Leninist Workstyle," published in the 7 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, D 3:

Page D7, first paragraph, line six should read: ...world in the per capita consumption of standard...

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ROMANIA--A protocol on the exchange of consumer goods from the internal trade stock for 1980 and a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the internal trade of Romania and Czechoslovakia were signed in Bratislava today. We will export to Romania textile, industrial and, in particular, household goods. We will import vegetables, canned fish and other foods, as well as children's clothing and furniture. Also, the annual national sale weeks in 14 Czechoslovak and Romanian towns were confirmed. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD]

ENERGY RESOURCES--At his Bratislava press conference on 30 January, J. Kuran, director ofthe Slovak Geological Office, stated that last year Slovak geologists concentrated on the research of new brown coal deposits in Zahorie, and on the deposits of crude oil and natural gas in Eastern Slovakia, namely in Hanusovce and Lipany. In the coming years geologists will aim at preparing localities for nuclear power stations, among other things. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 31 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON CIA

DW081235 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1852 GMT 7 Feb 80 DW

[Text] There is talk in Washington about a new charter for the CIA. What is termed new is, however, old. What is envisaged is the lifting of congressional control over the type of intelligence activities which for decades led to grave international complications. The CIA--with its headquarters based in Langley on the outskirts of Washington--is to be permitted, once again, to legitimately resume its old style of conspiratorial intelligence activities against foreign governments. This matter is being dealt with in Washington very discreetly. The American public is not to be troubled. The evil tricks of the CIA are still too fresh in the world's memory: Spying, opening letters, eavesdropping on hundreds of thousands of Americans, overthrowing the Mossadeq government in Iran; attempting to murder Fidel Castro; assisting in the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile; and supplying arms to the Angolan counterrevolution.

Those who do not like SALT II, detente and disarmament obviously think that this is the proper moment to again disturb stable international relations through the interference of the CIA. According to the new charter, the CIA would be permitted to conspire against foreign governments and states without being held accountable. Concerned U.S. civil rights organizations are alarming the public to prevent the CIA from again being brought into play as a substitute for a realistic U.S. foreign policy, as it was in previous years.

PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU081011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] The protocol on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans of the GDR and the USSR for 1981-85 was signed in Berlin on Tuesday [5 February] by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

Proceeding from the decisions of the SED and the CPSU on the further all-round rapprochement between the GDR and the USSR and the solving of the tasks of building socialism and communism in both countries, concrete measures were coordinated in the course of the plan coordination tasks for the development of economic and scientific-technical relations during the period up to 1985.

The results of the coordination of the plans represent an important step on the consistent implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR up to 1990, which had been elaborated following the agreement between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, and signed in Berlin on 5 October 1979 on the occasion of the visit by the Soviet party-government delegation on the GDR's 30th anniversary.

The program for specialization and cooperation of production up to 1990 fixes the strategic guidelines of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, especially for the further pooling of material resources and scientific-technical potentials of both countries, for a period of 10 years.

In implementing this far-reaching document, important economic tasks are being solved through the results of the plan coordination for the first 5 year stage, and mutual goods deliveries are stipulated that are of great significance for safeguarding the stable development of both countries' national economies until 1985.

Great attention was paid to the realization of measures and tasks of cooperation resulting from the long-term target program adopted by CEMA.

It is of great significance for the further close cooperation between the national economies of the GDR and the USSR that concrete measures for the further deepening of cooperation in science and technology are being adapted in the process of the plan coordination, and that agreements and accords have been adopted by the mixed government commission for GDR-USSR economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This applies especially to scientific-technical areas that greatly influence the national economy, such as the further development and application of microelectronics, the elaboration of new technologies and equipment for energy production--especially for the efficient use of solid fuels--the creation of progressive manufacturing technologies in the metal-processing industry and the development of new processes and equipment in the chemical industry.

In view of the high priority assumed by the need to secure the raw materials and fuels supply for the further stable development of the national economy, the planning organs accorded ample space to these questions in the plan coordination for the period up to 1985.

Agreements were concluded that provide for continued USSR supply to the GDR of extensive amounts of important fuels, mineral raw materials, metals, basic and semimanufactured chemical products, unprocessed timber and other materials. Thus, the GDR will receive from the USSR among other things 95 million tons of crude oil, 32.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 21 million tons of hard coal, 8.5 million tons of iron ore, 16 million tons of rolled steel, 650,000 tons of aluminum, 7.7 million cubic meters of lumber, 457,000 tons of cellulose and 440,000 tons of cotton in the 1981-85 period.

Important agreements were reached in this connection in order to further strengthen material-technical cooperation in raw material and fuel production in both countries. Proceeding from the demands of these branches for material resources, extensive mutual deliveries of machinery, equipment and plants were agreed upon.

Within the framework of this cooperation, the GDR will supply the USSR's industry with, among other things, equipment and plants for the chemical and oil-processing industry worth R1.4 billion, strip mining equipment worth almost R190 million, metallurgical equipment, transformer stations and other electrotechnical equipment worth more than R550 million.

The USSR will deliver, among other things, equipment for nuclear and thermal power plants, and for geological research, plants and equipment for the construction and construction materials industry, and metallurgy for the further extension of the GDR's energy and basic materials sector. The USSR will also grant technical assistance for the construction of such plants.

In implementing the target programs adopted by CEMA, agreements and accords were elaborated on the process of the plan coordination that aim at the expansion of production and cooperation in equipment for nuclear power plants, the joint construction of a plant for the production of fodder yeast from paraffins on USSR territory, as well as the expansion of the capacities for the mining of iron ore.

The coordination of the plans lead to an agreement on mutual goods deliveries worth about R48 billion--expressed in terms of 1979 CEMA prices. This means that the tremendous volume of foreign trade between the two countries already achieved in the present 5-year plan period will increase to about 130 percent in 1981-85 period by the progressive division of labor, specialization and cooperation. Integration relations will be considerably expanded, especially in the field of machinery construction and in the electronics sector of the electrotechnical industry.

With a view to significant growth of mutual construction machinery deliveries under the present 5-year plan, an exchange of machinery and equipment for 1981-85 was agreed upon on the basis of the further deepening of direct GDR-USSR relations between the ministries, combines and associations and the expansion of the specialization and cooperation of production, especially in important finished products; this exchange will result in a growth rate of 135 percent compared to the present 5-year plan period. This corresponds to an amount of mutual deliveries of almost R21 billion.

In the 1981-85 period the GDR will also deliver: 6,000 refrigerator trucks as well as 3,275 long distance coaches, 100 medium-size freezer-carrying trawlers of the Seiner type as well as more than 50 boats for maritime and coastal navigation, agricultural machinery and equipment for stockbreeding worth R1.7 billion, 425 gantry cranes, 3,700 revolving crawler cranes, machine tools worth more than R2 billion, electronic computer, accounting, invoicing and organizational technology worth R1.4 billion, 370,000 geared engines, automatic telephone centers featuring 1 million subscriber lines, and technological equipment for the electronics industry amounting to R150 million.

From 1981-85 the USSR will also deliver: Basic energy equipment worth 440 million, almost 160,000 Lada and Volga passenger cars, 12,000 trucks, more than 14,000 tractors, semiconductor devices worth R170 million, 1.25 million color television tubes, and electronic computer technology worth almost R150 million.

It is characteristic for the growing intertwining and the deepening division of labor that results of the research and production cooperation, and the agreements concluded for this purpose, increasingly determine the qualitative level of the goods exchange. New, jointly developed products produced on the basis of specialization and cooperation are increasingly participating in the mutual goods relations.

On the basis of the 110 government and branch agreements presently existing between the GDR and the USSR in the economic and scientific-technical fields, extensive goods deliveries have been agreed upon in the process of plan coordination for the period up to 1985. This affects, among other things, the metal-processing technology, jointly developed modern chemical plants , things for the production of high pressure polyethylene and oxygen products, building groups for planting and agricultural machinery, electric motors and equipment for their production, important kinds of rolling mills and computer controlled machine tools.

The government agreement reached by the GDR-USSR government commission on the equivalent exchange of energy-intensive basic chemical materials and semi-manufactured products from the USSR against refined chemical products from the GDR is especially significant for the further development of the mutual relations between the GDR and the USSR in the chemical industry field. Under its terms, the GDR will receive more ammonia, methanol, butadiene, low-pressure polyethylene and other products from the USSR during the period up to 1985. In compensation the USSR receives emulsifiers, additives for plastic and color chemistry as well as polyurethane components.

This mutually advantageous cooperation forms an important basis for an increase in the exchange of chemical products in the 1981-85 period as against the 1976-80 period, amounting to over 140 percent.

The increasing mutual delivery of consumer goods is of great significance for the securing and gradual raising of the living standard of the peoples of both fraternal countries. The GDR will increasingly export consumer goods of the chemical, glass and light industry to the USSR. The USSR will export technical consumer goods such as watches, photographic and cinematographic products, television sets, radiorecorders, coffee percolators and record players to the GDR.

Both sides agreed to make the coordinated mutual goods deliveries stipulated in the plan coordination the basis for the preparation and conclusion of the GDR-USSR long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period.

During the plan coordination, the demands on the development of transportation and shipping facilities were also discussed. Joint measures to further raise transport efficiency and increase the transit route and port capacity were elaborated.

Both sides agreed that the plan coordination will be continued on selected questions both between the planning commission and the ministries of both sides, in connection with further work on the 5-year plan for 1981-85, especially in fields of cooperation requiring a long-term solution.

The results of the plan coordination and the far-reaching measures for the deepening of the integration relations, as well as the significant amounts of mutual deliveries of important raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical products and consumer goods laid down in them, represent an important basis for the work on the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy up to 1985.

The further development of economic relations between the GDR and the USSR is thus purposefully and consistently directed at solving the tasks facing both countries for increasing the efficiency of social production through intensification, further consolidating the material-technical basis, securing achievements and further raising the living standard of the peoples of both countries. This is an important contribution to strengthening--according to the plan--the economic potential of the socialist community of states.

BAYBAKOV VISITS SCHWEDT PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

AU081802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Schwedt, ADN--On Tuesday [5 February] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, accompanied by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, paid a visit to the Schwedt VEB petrochemical parent combine. [paragraph continues]

He particularly acquainted himself with the development and application of modern technological procedures for processing and refining the oil supplied by the Soviet Union.

Werner Frohm, director of the petrochemical combine, explained to the guest how solutions are being creatively sought in the combine to step up scientific technical progress, to speedily transfer research results into practice, to effectively manufacture high quality chemical products and to save manpower through socialist rationalization. In doing so he expressed his appreciation for the close and fruitful joint work with Soviet partner enterprises.

Nikolay Baybakov stressed the significance of the merger of the potentials of the two countries for the development of the capacities of the national economies of both the GDR and the USSR. He cordially expressed thanks for the interesting explanations as well as for the hospitality accorded him. He wished the plant collective further good successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Central Committee session for the further enhancement of effectiveness and for the comprehensive preparations for the 10th SED Congress. Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry, was also present during Nikolay Baybakov's visit.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD091058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1035 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan was concluded by government delegations of the two countries in Kabul today. The document was signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Sachse and Afghan Deputy Minister of Planning Fateh Mohammad Tarin. According to the agreement the GDR will supply equipment for the communications and electricity systems of Afghanistan.

After the signing agreement both representatives made speeches. Deputy Minister Tarin emphasized that economic cooperation with the GDR was important for Afghanistan's economic development. He thanked the people, the SED and the Government of the GDR for their solidarity with Afghanistan. Heinz Sachse declared that such bilateral economic relations were based on the principle of mutual advantage. He was convinced that these relations would, in the future, grow in breadth and depth.

In talks which the GDR Government delegation had during its stay with representatives of the Afghan Government, both sides expressed their desire to develop and deepen their fraternal and friendly cooperation.

AXEN, MITTAG, FISCHER ADDRESS GDR AMBASSADORS' MEETING

LD081800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Politburo members and SED Central Committee Secretaries Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer were speakers at a 5-day conference of GDR ambassadors which ended in Berlin today. Taking as their starting point the goals of the 9th SED Congress, they discussed internal and international tasks, as formulated by Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Central Committee meeting (November 1979) and at a recent discussion with first secretaries of the SED Kreis executives. In a letter to Erich Honecker the conference participants gave assurances that they will do everything in their power to contribute by their actions to the all-round strengthening of the GDR and thus of international socialism.

In his address Hermann Axen stressed the results which have been achieved through the consistent efforts of the USSR, the other states of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces for peace, detente and disarmament.

Hermann Axen paid tribute to socialist peace initiatives, especially the program for peace and security put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, as being in the interests of mankind as a whole. In view of the present decline in the international situation, it is necessary to intensify efforts to avert the threat of a new world war, limit armaments, and undertake effective measures for disarmament.

Guenter Mittag explained the requirements and tasks of the 1980 economic plan. It is necessary and possible to substantially increase economic efficiency in order to further fulfill the program of full employment, national welfare, growth and stability. In this, mastering foreign trade tasks plays an important role. Cooperation in CEMA and the agreements reached with the socialist countries, especially the USSR, are a solid foundation for the growth of the GDR economy.

According to Guenter Mittag, trade with the nonsocialist world can and must be expanded to mutual advantage. Strengthening the GDR through increased productivity is the best contribution to making socialism more secure and increasing the effectiveness of foreign policy endeavors to safeguard peace.

Oskar Fischer described the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states as a solid basis for the GDR's foreign policy. It is constantly becoming more closely knit through the expansion of cooperation and the continuous coordination of joint work in order to safeguard the most favorable international conditions for the further construction of socialism. For this the struggle for peace is the main task.

One of the main directions of the GDR's foreign policy efforts, the conference noted, is solidarity with the anti-imperialist national liberation movement and the emerging states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In shaping relations with the capitalist states it is a question of implementing peaceful coexistence. There is no reasonable alternative to this. This is particularly apparent following the missile policy decided on by NATO.

HESSLER STRESSES DEFENSE LINKS WITH SOCIAL SECTORS

AU081803 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Sondershausen, ADN--On Wednesday [16 February] deliberations concerning topical problems of SED military policy and social responsibility for the patriotic and internationalist education of youth took place at the Sondershausen Glueckauf VEB limestone works. This military political event was attended by 400 officials of the party of the workers class and the Socialist Youth League, the combat groups, civil defense and of the Society for Sports and Technology as well as by teachers and the heads of reservists' collectives of the city and Kreis. They were addressed by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the main political administration of the National People's Army.

In his statement Colonel General Kessler underscored that the defense of the socialist fatherland is a legitimate feature of the development of socialism and communism and that national defense is inseparably linked with all social sectors. He termed the reliable securing of peace the decisive guideline of socialist foreign and military policy in the international class conflict with imperialism. [paragraph continues]

Under no circumstances are the socialist countries willing to abandon the results achieved thus far in the struggle for peace and security.

In view of the present attacks by the NATO bloc, Colonel General Kessler stated: "We must vigorously and resolutely reject all attempts by reactionary imperialist quarters to push the peace-loving people back into the trenches of the cold war." Military political ideas and actions are necessary in all spheres of the socialist society, he said. In educating those youth subject to military service it is important to effect the forming of their patriotic, internationalist and physical personalities as a uniform process.

NATIONAL FRONT COUNCIL REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

LD072334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--An extended meeting of the Presidium of the National Council of the GDR National Front was held in Berlin today to discuss increasing the efficiency of the socialist citizens' initiatives for making towns and villages more attractive in 1980. The focus of the talks was an animated exchange of experiences on how the National Front, supported by the high degree of willingness of the citizens, can make its contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

Erich Correns, president of the National Council, paid tribute in his opening address to the firm alliance of the SED with all the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front and to the close ties between the citizens and their socialist state. That was an expression of the increased political and moral unity and cohesion of the people.

National Council Vice President Werner Kirchhoff pointed in his address to the high degree of political activity of the National Front committees in the elections of last May, in the 30th anniversary of the GDR and in a signature campaign in which more than 13 million adult GDR citizens came out in favor of Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin peace initiative.

In the eighties social life must be raised to still higher levels in the residential areas. In this connection, Kirchhoff mentioned the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism on 8 May, International Women's Day and the 18th GDR workers' festival in Rostock in June. The National Front committee must direct their attention toward these.

The animated exchange of experiences was followed by a concluding address by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo. He took as his starting point the fact "that over the 35 years of our history the National Front, as our socialist people's movement, has truly historic achievements to its credit." It had played an active part in the excellent record and could be proud of helping to fashion an advanced socialist society.

BRIEFS

SUPERTRAWLERS FOR USSR--This year the shipbuilders of the Stralsund People's Wharf will lay the keels and deliver 22 supertrawlers, one more than in 1979. The internationally tested fishing and processing vessels are predominantly earmarked for export to the USSR. The annual program for 1980 also envisages 19 planned ship overhauls and two general repairs. In addition this year serial production of the new "freezer-trawler Seiner" type ship will begin. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 80 p 3 AU]

EASING OF U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN VIEWED SKEPTICALLY

LD081118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The United States is to ease the economic sanctions against Iran. According to a State Department spokesman the aim of the measure is to facilitate the release of the hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Peter Zentai comments:

I recall the statement, frequently reiterated in Washington just a few weeks ago, that the United States cannot stand idly by while U.S. citizens are held captive in Tehran. This was always followed by threats. Certain politicians even demanded military intervention. The Washington administration at first decided to introduce limited sanctions, then a full-scale economic embargo. It constantly maintained that only the freeing of the hostages could revive the ailing U.S.-Iranian relations.

Nonetheless, the United States has now taken an important step toward reviving bilateral relations, even though there is no sign of the hostages being released in the near future. Has Washington perhaps realized the futility of economic sanctions? Hardly, if it realized that sanctions are a double-edged weapon it would have also realized the drawbacks of sanctions employed against the Soviet Union. The facts show, however, that this has not happened. It is more likely that Washington found an excuse in the events in Afghanistan for easing the economic blackmail against Iran, while stepping it up against the Soviet Union. The fact of the matter is that the United States wants to encourage, as well as strengthen, President Bani-Sadr who, in line with American wishes described the Soviet aid to Afghanistan as an invasion and has lately been attacking the radical students holding the hostages.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ROMANY LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD091549 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Hungarian agricultural delegation, led by Minister Pal Romany, has left for Cuba. They will discuss the expansion of the two countries' relations in agriculture and the food industry and the development of agrarian research and cooperation in higher education. A joint working plan will be signed on this.

COUNCIL PASSES DECREE ON STATE-RUN TRANSPORTATION BACKUP

LD071304 Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 7 (MTI)--The recent years have seen a considerable increase in the transport needs of the Hungarian population as well as of the household and auxiliary farms. To broaden the range of possibilities, the Council of Ministers has passed a decree, published in the latest issue of Hungarian GAZETTE.

Most of the transport orders placed by individuals will be met invariably by the state-run transport companies and cooperatives. Should they prove unable to cope with the demands, private persons in labour relation or on the staff of agricultural or industrial cooperatives will be allowed to operate--with employer's consent and official councils permission--30 hp new or 35 hp used tractors as well as attached farm machines and trailers or--as from July 1--1.5-ton trucks too.

In possession of a related councils permission, the tractor-hauled trailer or truck can also be used for hire conveyance and the tractor for paid field works. No special licence is needed for the operation of tractors of 15 hp or lower capacities.

One reason for the issue of the government decree is the major role that the household and auxiliary farms have in supplying the population and fulfilling the national needs and quite often the export obligations too.

With the decree released, goods will pass from producer through purchaser and dealer to the consumer much faster than hitherto. And none the less important: One part of the money accumulated among the rural population will be set in motion for the benefit of the individual and the national economy alike.

These machines--as is provided by the decree--can in no way become sources of unreasonable incomes. Therefore, expedient regulation and control is highly necessary to prevent them being used outside the limits set by the decree.

The new decree does not reduce the responsibility of the state-run transport companies and cooperative enterprises, for they remain obliged to make improvements in labour organization and utilize their means in hand in the fullest and most economic manner.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER'S MADRID TALKS--Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has had talks in Madrid with Duran Loriga, director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, about relations between the two countries and international issues. The diplomat was also received by Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 80 p 8 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Hungary will this year supply the DPRK with machine equipment, instruments, aluminium and medicine. In exchange it will import color films, machine tools and general consumption articles. A trade agreement was signed today in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD]

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received on Wednesday Hayat Mehdi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, new ambassador to Hungary of the Islam Republic of Pakistan who presented his credentials. Present was also at the ceremony Dr. Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--On 29 January, Dr Karoly Szabo, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Mexico, presented his credentials to Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 80 p 8 AU]

ARRIVALS OF DELEGATIONS TO PZPR CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

Yugoslav Delegation

ID101713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 10 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Warsaw--The LCY delegation which will attend the Eighth PZPR Congress arrived in Warsaw today. The delegation is led by Franc Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee. Metodi Petrovski, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Muhedin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland, are also members of the delegation.

At Warsaw airport, the Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR, and Wiktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Mongolian, Vietnamese Delegations

ID091515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Foreign delegations to the Eighth PZPR Congress are arriving in Poland, representing fraternal communist and workers' parties. Delegations of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and of the Vietnamese Communist Party arrived in Warsaw today. The Vietnamese delegation is led by Deputy Premier Army General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. The Mongolian delegation is led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

CPSU Delegation

ID101936 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb, PAP--A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Suslov, arrived in Warsaw at 4 p.m. today to take part in the 8th PUWP Congress. The delegation was greeted at the airport by first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek.

Other Foreign Delegations

ID101934 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 10 Feb 80 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb, PAP--Successive delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties which will take part in the debates of the 8th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party are arriving in Warsaw.

A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the SED CC Paul Verner arrived in Warsaw this afternoon.

Also arrived a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the HSWP CC Miklos Ovari.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party is headed by member of the Political Executive Committee, Secretary of the RCP CC Virgil Cazacu.

Among delegations that have arrived here today are also [word indistinct] of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party led by the party's Chairman Horst Schmitt, of the German Communist Party led by the party's Vice-Chairman Hermann Gautier, of the Swiss Labor Party led by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the party's CC Hans Jorg Hofer, of the Communist Party of Great Britain led by member of the Political Committee Mick Costello.

## More Delegations

LD102223 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Besides the CPSU delegation further delegations of fraternal communist and workers' parties arrived in Warsaw yesterday and today to attend the 8th PUWP Congress to start Monday in Warsaw.

The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation is headed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the BCP CC Georgi Filipov.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba is headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, Vice-President of the Council of State Juan Almeida Bosque.

The Workers' Party of Korea is represented by a delegation with member of the Political Committee, Secretary of the WPK CC Kim Hwan at the head.

The Italian Communist Party will be represented at the 8th PUWP Congress by a delegation headed by member of the ICP leadership Luciano Barca.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece is headed by Secretary-General of the CPG CC Harilaos Florakis.

Other arrivals include member of the Political Bureau of the Netherlands Communist Party Markus Bakker, President of the National Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland Andrew Barr, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Malta CC Anthony Vassallo.

The delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Vice-Chairman of the DKP Hermann Gautier also arrived in Warsaw, as did member of the San Marino Communist Party CC Eugenio Bernardini and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Swiss Labor Party CC Hans Jorg Tofer.

The delegation of the Left Party-Communists is headed by member of the Executive Committee of the party's CC [words indistinct].

Also to arrive is a representative of the Communist Party of Turkey.

AGENDA OF UPCOMING PZPR CONGRESS NOTED

LD101050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tomorrow, at 1600 in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture the Eighth PZPR Congress opens. The agenda includes a program report of the Politburo for further development of socialist Poland for the prosperity of Polish people and the provisions for the country's socioeconomic development in 1981-85.

The report will be delivered by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. Next points on the agenda include discussion on the report of the PZPR Central Committee on activity between the seventh and eighth congresses, the program report of the Politburo, the election of the Central Committee, and Central Audit Commission, and the approval of resolutions.

The delegates elected to the congress number 1,847, including 294 who were elected by enterprise conferences of party organizations. About 46 percent of the delegates are workers, and there also farmers, representatives of the intelligentsia, state and economic administrative workers, prominent scientists and artists, engineers, technicians, doctors and educational workers. There are representatives of all generations, meritorious activists of the workers movement, labor and combat veterans, and young party activists and members of the socialist unions of Polish youth.

Women are well represented from professions and groups. Delegations of fraternal communist and workers parties from socialist countries and from capitalist countries have been invited, and also observers from some European socialist parties.

PRESS CENTER ESTABLISHED FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD082216 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb, PAP--A press centre of the 8th Congress of the PUWP, organized for foreign journalists by INTERPRESS Agency, has been opened in Warsaw for some days already. It is located in the building of the "Wielki" Theatre in the Victory Square.

So far, about 200 reporters, journalists of radio, television and news agencies from all over the world have been accredited there. Journalists of the socialist countries form a particularly numerous group. Among them are representatives of the Soviet TASS agency; the central organ of the CPSU, PRAVDA; the Czechoslovak CTK agency and the central organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO; the GDR's ADN and NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Present are also representatives of the French newspapers L'HUMANITE, LE FIGARO and LE MONDE, of West German DIE WELT, of the biggest U.S. news agencies, of British REUTERS and BBC.

Foreign journalists who will be reporting on the 8th PUWP Congress have at their disposal in the press centre the most advanced communications equipment ensuring prompt dispatch of news. A closed-circuit colour television has been installed in the press centre, which will allow to directly watch the course of the debates. Speeches delivered by participants in the congress discussion will be translated into Russian, English, German and French. Journalists in the press centre will be supplied with current news services of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY.

All the accredited reporters of foreign mass media are also receiving a rich supply of materials presenting the development and achievements of People's Poland. They will also have a chance to take part in [word indistinct] (?meetings) and conferences devoted to questions of Polish foreign policy as well as Poland's economic and social problems.

A branch of the press center will also be open in the Palace of Culture and Science, where the congress will be held, to make easier the contact between journalists and congress delegates.

INTERPRES WELCOMES EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD101941 Warsaw PAP in English 1343 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb, PAP--We welcome the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party with conviction that the programme for new tasks worked out in the course of debates would lead Poland, in the eighties, along a road of increasingly harmonious development. At present, Poland is a highly industrialized country whose strength lies in her material, intellectual and spiritual potentials. Poland is also strong through her conviction that the eighties will provide a creative continuation of the seventies, responding to general feelings. Poland is also strong through the leading role of the party whose programme results from the deepest national interests, writes Polish Agency INTERPRESS.

Pre-congress discussion confirmed, above all, that it is the will of the people to proceed along the road which made it possible for us, in the seventies, to reach the second stage of the country's industrialization, lift the economy onto a higher level of scientific and technological advancement and attain civilizational and cultural progress.

Among the trump cards we won thanks to this strategy the achievements that made it possible to multiply and modernize Poland's national assets are, beyond any doubt, most important. Over as short a time as a decade we managed to increase national income by over 85 per cent and attain a 2.3-fold rise in industrial production. This was possible thanks to having invested 5,500,000 million zlotys in industry--an unprecedented amount of ways and means in Poland's history.

At the same time an increase of some 75 per cent was seen in Poles' per capita incomes. Development of national culture and of education in particular is yet another trump-card of decisive significance. Almost 4 million Poles or, in other words, every fifth adult graduated from a higher, high or vocational school over the past decade. Over a million Poles have university education, out of whom over 630,000 persons received their university diplomas in the seventies. For three years now we have been introducing the educational reform to Polish schools which will ensure general secondary education to every Pole based on modernized school curricula. The implementation of the right to work has been very successful indeed, which was seen in the opening of 2.5 million new working places in big industry to the younger generation in particular. Development of housing was another success of the seventies and it is expected that the programme for granting a separate flat to every family would have be fulfilled by the end of the eighties.

Having summed up the outcome of the previous decade, the pre-congress discussion revealed, with all the openness, the sources of current difficulties, and pointed to the main barriers hampering progress. We are well aware at present, that many of them, have not been our responsibility due to unfavourable international conditionings and weather conditions that were particularly difficult over the past few years.

And we know that some difficulties are a price we have to pay for the rapid acceleration of development, for the quick pace in attaining that "second stage" of civilizational advancement. But there are also subjective reasons which depend on our own selves--on management, organization, discipline, attitudes and social awareness.

National mandate handed out to delegates to the 8th PUWP Congress is clear-cut. Polish society has united itself with the party in the striving to overcome difficulties through improving every unit of our work. Polish society, guided by the PUWP, is capable of overcoming those obstacles and reaching out for another success in all fields of life.

KUSZEWSKI ARTICLE DISCUSSES POLISH PEOPLE'S UNITY

AU0811124 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 80 pp 3, 4 AU

[Marian Kuszewski article: "About Central Committee Guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress--Unity is the People's Main Strength"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THAT SIMPLE AND SO OBVIOUS TRUTH ACQUIRES PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE FOR US JUST NOW WHEN, CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF THE COMPLICATED PROCESSES OF THE PRESENT WORLD, WE ARE EXPERIENCING, TOGETHER WITH THE WORLD, VARIOUS TENSIONS AND DIFFICULTIES. THAT IS BECAUSE WE WILL BE ABLE TO COPE WITH THOSE DIFFICULTIES EFFECTIVELY, TO GAIN A WORTHY PLACE AMONG OTHER NATIONS, TO IMPART A LASTING CHARACTER TO THE COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND, AT THE SAME TIME, TO INSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOCIAL AND CIVILIZATION AIMS THAT WE SEEK TO ACHIEVE AND THAT WE ARE DISCUSSING TO SUCH A GREAT EXTENT PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY ONLY IF WE MANAGE TO MOBILIZE THE POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL ENERGY ON A MUCH LARGER SCALE THAN EVER BEFORE AND TO MOBILIZE OUR RESOLVE FOR ACTION AROUND THE PROBLEMS THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL FOR ALL OF US.

The moral-political unity of the people represents our great capital of security and progress.

That is why it is not without reason that the people's unity is viewed by the party as the foundation of the country's comprehensive development. It seeks that goal with preserverance, patience and consistency.

It is building that unity while taking advantage of all the experiences of our history--those older ones and those most recent ones--and while recalling the facts and events that were glorious and creative in their results, but not forgetting the negative and bitter facts.

That is so because the facts must be remembered; but this memory must be reasonable and not the one that simplifies the truth by viewing things, one-sidedly, that harps on animosities and that importunately cultivates complexes. We are interested in a national memory that is devoid of megalomania, but that is free of hysteria, is mature and serves mature proposals for the present and the future.

The party has drawn and continues to draw such conclusions from the lessons of history, which have cost us so much. The basic conclusion is the one that enjoins the party to make unceasing efforts toward uniting all the national forces for the most important cause--security and peace.

Precisely the memory of the fact of our solitude and helplessness at the times during which the fate of our country was being decided and also of the later facts, including the Polish soldier's triumph in Berlin, is eloquent confirmation of the importance of our present international alliances, of the profound meaning of the policy of close cooperation with Poland's immediate neighbors, of the weight of our country's permanent place in the community of the socialist countries and of the nature of our friendship with the USSR. For a decisive majority of our people those have been elementary truths for a long time now. Those truths evoke a sense of security for our state and its citizens.

Also the experiences of our history, especially of the most recent history relating to the period of people's Poland, fully justify the statement contained in the eighth congress guidelines that THE PEOPLE'S BROAD AND LASTING UNITY IS POSSIBLY ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL PRINCIPLES AND TRANSFORMATIONS THAT HAVE RESULTED IN THE LIQUIDATION OF CLASS DIVISIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN SO ACUTE THROUGHOUT HISTORY AND WHICH HAVE ANTAGONIZED OUR SOCIETY.

Socialism, which is a system produced by the ideology of the workers movement--of the class that by its very nature seeks to eliminate every vestige of class domination, that is, to achieve universal and genuine equality--has become in our country an enormously strong factor in increasing a sense of national unity. The radical change in the working people's economic and social situation has become the basis of that phenomenon, which has nothing in common with the nationalistic ideas of "national solidarity," which has always been related to the tendency to strengthen the governing classes.

THAT IS SO BECAUSE SUCH NOTIONS AS "COMMON GOOD," "COMMON ACHIEVEMENTS" AND "NATIONAL PROPERTY" HAVE ACQUIRED A SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANCE AND A HIGH STATUS. THE EMANCIPATION OF THE BROAD SOCIAL MASSES HAS CONFIRMED THE NOTION THAT PEOPLE ARE EQUAL. THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE--THIS SPREAD RESULTS FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM--HAS BECOME AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF FOSTERING GENERAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTORY AND, CONSEQUENTLY, OF INTENSIFYING A SENSE OF NATIONAL IDENTITY. THAT IS A FACT, WHICH NO PROPAGANDISTIC JUGGLING EXERCISED BY THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERMINE.

The community of the material, political and cultural needs and goals--the goals that, as we know, have been presented in detail in the programs drawn up by the party, which is at the head of those socialist transformations--has become a particularly effective cementing element of national unity.

All that has generated the situation in which the term "nation" has never before had such a broad and genuine connotation in our country as it has now.

We know that the process of strengthening our people's unity has not been easy and that it has been marked by dramatic and even painful features. But--which is most significant--the party has been able to lead the nation even out of dramatic circumstances, a nation strengthened in its sense of community and in its resolve for united and constructive action. That was precisely thanks to the consistency of the party's socialist program and thanks to the fact that it regards the bonds of national unity not as something depending on the situation of the moment but as of something of paramount importance.

THE LAST 10 YEARS HAVE PLAYED AN EXCEPTIONALLY CREATIVE ROLE. THE PROGRAM DRAWN UP BY THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PARTY CONGRESSES HAS BECOME THE FOUNDATION OF MANY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNDERTAKINGS, WHICH NOT ONLY HAVE PRODUCED TANGIBLE MATERIAL RESULTS, BUT HAVE EXERTED A REVITALIZING INFLUENCE ON OUR NATIONAL FRAME OF MIND, HAVE CONSOLIDATED POLAND'S PLACE IN THE WORLD, HAVE RELEASED OUR POTENTIAL ON A LARGE SCALE IN ALMOST ALL SPHERES OF LIFE, HAVE STIMULATED SOCIAL IMAGINATION AND ASPIRATIONS AND HAVE INTENSIFIED SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE OF SOCIALIST IDEALS.

And if today we often express the view that we are not exploiting our resources to a sufficient degree and if, for example, the events in which failure to observe the norms of social moral order and to resolutely and consistently apply the criteria in keeping with which work is the yardstick by which man's value is assessed generate an increasingly stronger opposition, it is worth realizing that, while evaluating these shortcomings of ours, we use precisely the criteria belonging to socialist principles and we now regard them as unshakable throughout the nation.

That is why efforts to strengthen the principles of socialism and to implement its ideals are indissolubly linked to the interests of all people and help strengthen their unity.

Of course, the notion of national unity does not exclude differences in views on many issues, nor does it exclude cultural and philosophical differences and differences in views on a number of daily problems. On the contrary--as Comrade Edward Gierek said in one of his speeches--that notion provides for democratic, profound and honest discussions, which make allowances for differences in experience and views.

The nationwide debates accompanying the preparations for the eighth party congress have clearly reaffirmed that thesis.

That is why the party views national unity not as an invented ideal of a general accord of everyone with everyone or as a kind of total uniformity, of which, to be sure, the professional critics of socialism are trying to accuse the party with such fervor.

THE PARTY VIEWS THAT UNITY AS A CONSTRUCTIVE ACCORD OF THE POLISH PEOPLE WITH REGARD TO THE FATHERLAND'S MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS, AS A UNION AROUND THE BASIC AND UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIALIST STATE'S POLICY AND AS A JOINT PARTICIPATION IN WORK FOR THE PROSPERITY OF POLAND AND ALL ITS CITIZENS.

"The good of the fatherland," the congress guidelines state, "its security and position in the international arena, the implementation of the ideals of social justice and humanism, the strengthening of the material, spiritual, civilizing and cultural achievements of the people--these are the values that determine the cooperation platform of all citizens of our country."

There is much room on that platform. The point is to use that room with increasing effectiveness, while being aware of precisely the obvious truth that we can effectively solve all our difficult problems--those we already know and those that have yet to appear along our road--only in a climate of constructive unity.

However, it is common knowledge that there are people who do not want to find themselves on that platform. That would be wholly their private affair but for the fact that they would like to remove other people as well from the platform, while pursuing--objectively and independently of the phraseology they use--activities aimed at antagonizing individual sections of our society and at undermining the cohesion of common convictions about the problems that are vital for our country--a cohesion that has been acquired in the course of our common national experiences.

They do that when, bandying demogagical slogans, they try to undermine--in the country and abroad--the prestige of our country, which has been rebuilt with such effort; when they try to attack its international alliances or its system of economic cooperation; when they try to disturb the relations between the state and the church and between believers and nonbelievers and do not hesitate to abuse even the places of religious worship and national memory in order to achieve their own goals. In that way they come out against the true interests of the people, against the idea of their unity and against what constitutes the foundation of our strength. It goes without saying that such conduct is not and cannot be a matter of no concern to anyone.

And what is interesting is that, although they often and importunately call on traditions and history, they make it obvious that, in fact, they have never been able to learn anything from the lessons of history.

BUT ONE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS OFFERED BY THE LESSONS OF HISTORY IS THAT THERE ARE SOCIAL VALUES WHICH REQUIRE SPECIAL GENERAL CARE AND PROTECTION. THE PEOPLE'S MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY, WHICH IS BEING DEVELOPED AND STRENGTHENED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY, IS PRECISELY ONE SUCH VALUE.

That unity is implemented in the practice of society's daily life, joys, worries, achievements, shortcomings, aspirations and difficulties. It is implemented in action. Presenting its guidelines for the eighth congress as a program proposed for all the people, who would participate in it, the party has appealed once again for joint action. That is how the guidelines have been understood, and that has been confirmed by the precongress discussion and its extent and intensity--a discussion which is accompanied by postulates for constructive solutions and by willingness to participate in the undertakings inspired by the party.

Is it necessary to add that the extent and intensity of that participation will determine the extent to which our common, national potential is exploited?

WORK ON INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN IRAN TO BE RESUMED

LD081503 Warsaw PAP in English 1328 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Iranian partners have requested a number of Polish firms involved in investment projects in Iran to resume work halted during the early period of the revolution there, TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent in Tehran reported. One of the examples is the construction of "Nylon-6" plant carried out by the Polimex-Cekop foreign trade enterprise of Poland acting as a subcontractor for a West German firm. Another one is the resumption of work on the sugar mill project in Moghan, the ninth and biggest Polish project of this kind in Iran. Start-up will begin shortly of the spinning factory in Kermanshah built by a Polish-Iranian partnership.

"These facts prove that the Iranian revolution has entered a period of economic stabilization, the Polish correspondent wrote further, "simultaneously implementing one of its basic assumptions, i.e., cooperation with partners who offer mutual advantages and confidence. The fact that Polish firms were among the first to be contacted testifies to a good image they enjoy there."

The same conclusion can be drawn from talks the Polish journalist had at the Iranian Trade Ministry. He was told that experience of Polish-Iranian cooperation was "constructive," and prospects of its further development were even better in view of Iran's efforts to decrease reliance on the West.

PERUVIAN CGTP LEADER EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH KRUCZEK

AU081448 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report signed "(K)": "Wladyslaw Kruczek Receives Leader of Peruvian Trade Unionists"]

[Text] Warsaw--Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received Eduardo Castillo, general secretary of the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers [CGTP], who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the Central Council. Jan Pawlak, the Central Council's secretary, was present.

In a cordial talk Wladyslaw Kruczek and Eduardo Castillo exchanged views on the current problems of the international trade union movement and discussed the further expansion of cooperation between Polish and Peruvian trade unionists.

Wladyslaw Kruczek stressed that the Polish trade union movement is watching with attention the selfless and persevering struggle of the Peruvian trade unionists to preserve and expand the democratic gains and freedoms of the trade union movement and of the working people in Peru.

In the struggle against the offensive of domestic reaction and foreign multinational concerns that want to curb and eliminate the progressive socioeconomic reforms, E. Castillo said, the Peruvian trade union movement's central militant body is playing an important role. In its activities that body follows the indestructible principle of strengthening the forces of the Peruvian leftwing and of building a lasting worker-peasant alliance. Eduardo Castillo expressed the conviction that--during the important period when the system of military government will be replaced by a civilian government, resulting from a general election--the leftwing forces will maintain their cohesion and action unity and that this will enable them to take a proper place in the country's sociopolitical and economic life.

Wladyslaw Kruczek assured Eduardo Castillo that the Polish trade union movement and the Polish working people feel profound solidarity with the struggle of the Peruvian trade union movement and of all the working people of Peru for national independence, for socioeconomic development, progress and democracy.

STATISTICAL DATA ON INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD082256 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb, PAP--An exceptionally hard winter, extensive spring floods and weather disadvantageous for agriculture were blamed for the lower than expected results of the implementation of the plan for the socio-economic development of the country in 1979. A communique of the Central Statistical Office (GUS) released today also cites energy shortages, transport difficulties and shortages of some primary materials as causes of the incomplete execution of some tasks.

Industrial production grew by 2.8 per cent since 1978, versus a 5.1 per cent growth envisaged in the plan. Agricultural production dropped by 1.4 per cent overall while the generated national income was 2 per cent below the 1978 level, yet consumption of material goods from the population incomes went up by 3 per cent.

Foreign trade turnover (in current prices) went up by 8.9 percent, with exports rising 12.2 per cent to 15,000 million dollars and imports 6.3 per cent to 16,200 million dollars. The 1979 deficit in foreign trade was 720 million dollars below the 1978 result.

The significance of trade with other CMEA countries further increased. Turnover with capitalist countries went up by 8.7 percent (exports 12.9 and imports 5.6 percent respectively). The basic targets in foreign trade were implemented, the communique said.

In industry, plans of production of coal, machine tools, cars, color T.V.'s, meat, poultry and milk, among other things, were surpassed while shortfalls occurred in the production of electric energy, steel, electrolytic copper, sea-going ships, plastics and fertilizers, buses and tractors, and cement.

Coal extraction reached 201 million tonnes, oil processing 16.6 million tonnes, electricity generation 117,500 million kwh, steel production 19.2 million tonnes, cars 350,000 units, lorries 50,000, cement 19.2 million tonnes. Employment in industry decreased by 0.5 percent and productivity rose 3.3 instead of the planned 5 percent.

The overall decrease in agricultural production was a result of a 3.8 percent drop in plant production and a 1.4 increase in animal production. Poland harvested in 1979 17.3 million tonnes of grain, with yields averaging 22 quintals per hectare. Oleaginous plant crops were especially badly hit by the unfavorable weather, the harvest being just one-third of the average yearly figure for the preceding years. Both the cattle and big herds were smaller (by 0.6 and 2.3 percent respectively).

Investment outlays were 8.2 percent below the '78 figures and the plan for commissioning new projects was not implemented.

Retail sales rose by 8.3 percent (in current prices). Meat and poultry sales rose by 5.6 percent but failed to satisfy demand. One welcome drop was that in vodka sales--by 6 percent.

## Further Agricultural Production Statistics

LD092306 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb, PAP--Polish agriculture's final net production grew by 6 percent in the 1976-79 period, agricultural goods production went up by 10 percent. The purchase of livestock (in meat) increased by 9.1 percent and milk purchase by 23 percent.

In 1976-1979 grain and fodder imports came up to 31 million tons. In the same period, about 435 thousand million zlotys (in 1978 base prices) were earmarked for the development of agriculture.

The number of tractors grew from 401 thousand in 1975 to about 573 thousand in 1979. Combine harvester supplies went up by 25.3 percent and potato harvester supplies by 16.4 percent. State agricultural farms expanded their area by 12.4 percent.

In its report on the implementation of the socio-economic plan in 1979, the main statistical office informs that the value of Poland's global agricultural production (in fixed prices) has decreased by 1.4 percent. Plant production came down by 3.8 percent and animal production went up by 1.4 percent.

A total of 17.3 million tons of grain have been harvested (80 percent of the 1978 harvest and 83 percent of the 1974-78 average). The average grain harvest came to 22 quintals/hectare, including 27 quintals of wheat. The potato harvest was 49.6 million tons--over 6 percent more than the 1974-78 average. Sugar beet production went down by about 10 percent (14.2 million tons).

Oil plant production slumped considerably: The harvest yielded only one-third of the 1974-78 average. Bad weather has a big influence on the considerable harvest slump.

There were 13 million heads of beef last June (a 0.6 percent decrease in 12 months including a 0.5 percent decrease in cows). The number of pigs also came down: 21.2 million last June (2.3 percent less than the previous year). The number of sheep came down by 0.6 percent. Cattle in the socialized sector of agriculture went up by 1 percent: cows--4.6 percent and sheep--7 percent. The number of pigs in this sector came down by 3.6 percent.

The gross value of agricultural products (in running prices) of agricultural products purchased by the state from private farmers went up by 8 percent.

The value of supplies of tractors, trailers, motors and agricultural machines for agriculture increased by about 4 percent. A total of 3 million 567 thousand tons of fertilizers were used to raise last year's harvest: a 1.1 percent decrease (calculated in pure component).

LEADERS PRESENT AT CEREMONY FOR NEW PROFESSORS

LD070046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Acting on the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has warded the title of professor to 21 scholars and of associate professor to 39. Today they met in Belweder Palace to receive from Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, their acts of nomination.

Welcoming the participants of the ceremony, Henryk Jablonski stressed that only a few days separate us from the eighth party congress which will be followed by the electoral campaign to the Sejm and Voivodship People's Councils. These events will have a considerable impact on the direction of further transformations in our country. Every aware citizen will, therefore, follow the progress of the congress wishing to become acquainted with how this highest party forum will sum up the debate on the precongress guidelines and how, taking into account the present world situation, it will define the principles of domestic and foreign state policy. The chairman of the Council of State warmly congratulated the newly nominated professors. On their behalf Prof (Roman Waszynski) of Gdansk University expressed gratitude for the scientific titles awarded to them.

The Belweder ceremony was attended by: Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council; and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as by Andrzej Werblen, secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council, the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, directors of Central Committee departments and ministers.

ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION HAILED

AU101506 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Text] It has been 1 year since the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran--an event that opened up a new era in the social and political life of the friendly Iranian people. This anniversary occurs amid conditions in which--following the presidential elections of 25 January and the inauguration of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr confirmed by the document [pirman] that was signed by Ayatollah Khomeyni--the Iranian people are faced with important tasks, such as economic recovery and structural changes, designed to insure diversification of the production sectors, simultaneous with the further development of the oil industry.

The aforementioned event gives us an opportunity to emphasize the good Romanian-Iranian relations and the old and traditional relations of cooperation between the two countries and peoples, as well as the prospects existing for expanding and diversifying this cooperation in the most varied areas, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, and with the cause of peace, cooperation and independent development for all the nations. Expressions of this fruitful cooperation are projects such as the Tabriz tractors plant, the soda products factory of Shiraz, the agricultural-zootechnical complex of [name indistinct] and the forestry complex of (Netah), a maritime port installation and other jointly built projects, which can be legitimately taken as a model of mutually advantageous cooperation.

As was stressed in the congratulatory message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of his election and inauguration in that position, our country wants to further develop the good Romanian-Iranian relations, the economic cooperation between the two countries, in the interests of the independent economic and social progress of the two countries, and at the same time, to strengthen their cooperation in the struggle against the policy of domination and exploitation, for promoting in international life equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, for solving all interstate disputes through political means, through negotiations.

DRAGOSAVAC TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU SEEN AS POSITIVE

Continuation of Detente Stressed

LD091011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, February 9 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Romania believe that new actions must be taken to relax tensions and solve conflicting questions by peaceful means, securing the conditions necessary for the continuation of detente on the basis of the respect of the principles of non-alignment, national sovereignty and non-interference and the arms race limitation.

This was stated in the talks between League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac and Romanian President and Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, which ended in Bucharest yesterday. The international situation has deteriorated recently and it may jeopardise peace and security in the world, it was assessed during the talks.

The Dragosavac-Ceausescu meeting was in the focus of interest of the Romanian political public, primarily due to the importance of the international moment in which Yugoslavia and Romania take exceptionally notable steps at the international level towards the relaxation of tensions.

The readiness expressed by Dragosavac and Ceausescu to promote cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the LCY and the Romanian Communist Party is assessed in political circles here as a new stimulus to further strengthening good-neighbourly and friendly relations which, it was reasserted, are on the ascent.

LCY Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac left here for Belgrade late last night.

Conclusion of Visit

AU081558 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has concluded his visit to Romania. TANJUG's Bucharest correspondent Aleksandar Markovic reports in greater details on this visit.

Bucharest has attached great political importance and accorded prominent publicity to the friendly work visit of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Romania, which has just concluded, and to his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania. The visit of Comrade Dragosavac to Romania and his talks with President Ceausescu represent an element of continuity in the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries at the highest level and at the same time reflect the high degree of relations for many years. The significance of the talks between Comrades Dragosavac and Ceausescu lies also in the fact that they have been held within the framework of intensified international activities of Belgrade and Bucharest within the efforts to promote the process of detente.

What is of special importance is the conviction, which has been expressed among other things also in the talks between Dr Dragosavac and Nicolae Ceausescu, that there is no alternative to detente and that new actions are needed to continue the relaxation of tension on the basis of respect for equality and for the principles of independence, national sovereignty, noninterference and renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

On this occasion, too, the Yugoslav-Romanian talks accorded a special place to the role of the nonalined movement and the nonalined countries as a factor in easing world tension and asserting the policy of independence and of respect for the right of all peoples to their free development.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

AU082150 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Dacca (AGERPRES) 8/2/1980--The cooperation agreement in scientific and technological research between the governments of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed in Dacca.

According to the agreement, the two governments, inspired by the wish to develop and strengthen their friendship relations, will take all measures necessary for securing their scientific and technological cooperation in domains of mutual interest. The sides will cooperate in the research and development of some specific objectives in priority fields for both countries.

DPRK ENVOY REQUESTS AUDIENCE WITH CEAUSESCU

AU071938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/2/1980--On February 7 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest on request by the latter.

The Korean ambassador handed to the president a message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then talks were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT BULGARIA SOON

AU081625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria in the coming days at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the Stae Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON GOOD RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

AU091930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

["Romania and Austria: Broad Mutually Advantageous Relations"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 9/2/1980--"The good relations Austria keeps with other countries are a stimulating factor in the translation into life of international cooperation projects" writes a Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA in a commentary published on February 9, on the current Austrian political and social-economic activity. The author of the commentary, Petre Stancescu, mentions that this is "an orientation steadily promoted by the country of Strauss and Mozart on the basis of an experience marking this year the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the state treaty--which opened a fresh stage in the free and independent development of the country in the post-war period.

Stressing the fact that within this orientation the relations with socialist countries continues to have a favourable course the commentary reads: "For many years, satisfaction is expressed in Bucharest and Vienna at the ascending course of the relations between the two countries, which are willing to find, by joint efforts, new forms of collaboration for expanding and deepening, on equilibrated bases, their bilateral relations under mutually advantageous conditions". The commentary stressed that the friendly relations between Romania and Austria witness an ever more favourable development on most varied planes. Their dynamic evolution offers an example of collaboration between countries with different social-political systems. A decisive contribution to giving fresh impulse to bilateral relations was made by the summit contacts and dialogues held in Bucharest and Vienna between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Austria's leaders. Romanian-Austrian contacts are frequent at other levels too.

Starting Monday, February 11, the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei will pay an official visit to that country at the invitation of his Austrian counter-part Willibald Pahr. The dialogue will be another opportunity for finding fresh possibilities of amplifying and expanding the fruitful friendly relations between Romania and Austria.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ARABS REVIEWED

AU071340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 7 Feb 80 AU

["Upward Course of Friendly Relations Between Romania and Arab Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/2/1980--The bilateral political relations between Romania and the great majority of the Arab countries have witnessed an unprecedented development in recent years. In an extensive commentary published by the foreign policy weekly LUMEA in its February 7 issue, Marcel Dinu stresses that these relations--just as all the Romanian-Arab relations--are underlain by top-level contacts, by the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and numerous heads of state, politicians and representatives of the economic, cultural and scientific life of these countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's visits to Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the visits to Romania of the heads of state of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Mauritania, the numerous meetings with the president of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, the talks conducted on these occasions and the understandings covenanted at top level, the author further writes, have a decisive importance for the development of the bilateral relations in all domains of joint interest, for the intensification of cooperation in the international life.

The most dynamic Romanian-Arab relations are the economic ones. The share of the Arab countries in Romania's foreign economic relations is now over 13 per cent (as compared to 4 per cent in 1970), representing more than half of the commercial exchanges between Romania and the developing countries. Five Arab countries--Iraq, Libya, Syria, Egypt and Algeria--are among the first 25 foreign partners of Romania.

The Romanian side considers that the various forms of economic cooperation and collaboration, the structural mutations occurred in mutual exchanges meet to a greater extent the needs of the Romanian economy just as those of the economies of the partner countries. They reflect the development stage of Romania and of the Arab states, the possibilities provided by the national development programmes and plans.

The cooperation between Romania and the Arab countries in the international arena has intensifed in recent years.

The consistent stand taken and the efforts made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for a peaceful settlement of the conflictual situation in the Middle East, fall within the same context.

The author of the article writes that, starting from the appreciations of the Romanian head of state's actions made by numerous heads of state and government, by other important political personalities in the area, and from the reactions in the Arab countries to Romania's constructive stand on the settlement of the crisis, the Romanian stand and initiatives as regards the Middle East enjoy the empathy of the Arab countries and peoples that see in Romania a true, sincere friend, appreciating the multilateral support granted to the just cause of the Palestinian people, of peace and stability in the region.

The article reasserts Romania's constant stand on the global, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis, mentioning that Romania declares and acts for intensified efforts towards the convening of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, the PLO included--as the legitimate, authentic and acknowledged representative of the Palestinian people--of the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the USSR and the USA, meeting which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war, provide the necessary framework for the self-determination of the Palestinian people, for the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, guarantee the right to free and independent existence of all the states in the area, peace and cooperation in the region.

In Romania's opinion efforts are necessary for providing best conditions for all states interested in the settlement of the issues in the region to take part in the negotiation of peace. In the same string of ideas, the author writes, we attach great attention to the unity of action of all the Arab states in their joint efforts for establishing a just and durable peace in the area.

Starting from the current stage of the Romanian-Arab relations and taking into account the possibilities--provided both by Romania and by the Arab states--of deepening and expanding them, one may say that the relations between Romania and these countries have most favourable development prospects. Both bilaterally--in the political, economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other domains of joint interest--and internationally.

CEAUSESCU PROPOSED AS CANDIDATE IN DEPUTIES ELECTION

AU081424 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, today received a delegation of the citizens' meeting from the first constituency--23 August--of Bucharest who have proposed him as a candidate for the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly."

On this occasion, Comrade Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and head of the delegation, stated that the participants in the meeting which took place on 7 February at 23 August enterprise have decided to propose Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as candidate for the coming election of deputies. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for this proposal and stressed that he views it as proof of the working people's trust in the RCP's policy.

Ceausescu Accepts Nomination

AU082145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

["Nicolae Ceausescu: We Shall Take Action for Contributing to Preventing the Aggravation of International Situation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/2/1980--On February 8 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received the delegation of the meeting of citizens of the constituency Nr. 1 "23 August", of the Bucharest municipality, who the previous day had nominated him for the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, the head of the delegation, showed that the decision of the participants in the citizens' meeting was a telling expression of the full adhesion of all the citizens of the constituency to the wise, clear-sighted policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state, of the esteem all the working people in Bucharest, the entire people showed to President Nicolae Ceausescu who dedicated his entire life and revolutionary activity to the triumph of the ideals of progress, welfare, happiness, independence and peace of the Romanian nation.

After being handed over a letter in which, in behalf of the electorate of the constituency Nr.1 "23 August" for the Grand National Assembly, he is asked to be their candidate in the March 9 elections, and after signing the declaration of acceptance of the nomination, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

I consider it an expression of the confidence of the working people of the "23 August" constituency, of the whole people, in the policy of our communist party, in the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which are steadily implementing the resolutions of the twelth congress, the programme of the Romanian Communist Party.

I also consider this proposal to be an appreciation given by the working people to the activity I have carried through for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to me by the party, by the people, for the implementation of the home and foreign policy of our party and state.

Please, let all the working people of this constituency know that by accepting the nomination for the March 9 elections I pledge myself before them, before the whole people, to further do my utmost for serving the cause of the party, of socialism, the cause of our socialist nation, of the country's independence and sovereignty, of her rise to fresh peaks of progress and civilization.

The Romanian head of state referred then to the activity of the great enterprises existing in the strongly industrialized constituency which nominated him for the elections, to their achievements as well as to their great tasks for this year.

As you nominated me--says President Nicolae Ceausescu--I will visit these enterprises as soon as possible before the elections, in order to discuss together with the working people and the management bodies the ways to the implementation of the existing programmes, having in view that all these industrial enterprises have an extremely important role not only in the economy of Bucharest but also in several in our national economy.

Then, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Please assure the working people that we will concentrate all forces for the fulfillment of the foreign policy of our country, that we will steadily work for avoiding the worsening of international situation, for halting the arms race, for a policy of detente and peace, for the observance, in international relations, of the principles of fully equal rights of all nations of the world, of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We are aware of the fact that the grandiose programme adopted by the party's congress, by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, regarding the development of our country can be fulfilled in conditions of lasting peace, of wide collaboration with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the other states of the world, irrespective of their social system.

Therefore, let us act so as to secure the steady implementation of both the home and foreign policy of our party and state.

DIGESTIVE, KIDNEY PROBLEMS SLOW TITO'S RECOVERY

AU101429 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Feb 80 AU

[Announcement on the state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] In the last few days the recovery of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has been slowed down because of digestive troubles and the appearance of certain difficulties in connection with the function of the kidneys. The necessary treatment is being undertaken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

AMBASSADOR LONCAR, BRZEZINSKI DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD101632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, Feb. 10, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington Ubdimir Loncar and U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski have exchanged views on topical international questions. During the talk, a favourable development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States was noted.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES SLOW ACCORD ON AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

AU092037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] In concluding our foreign political review, here is a report from New Delhi: The Third UN Conference on Industrial Development has ended in a complete north-south disagreement on questions of industrialization. Eighty-three countries voted in favor of the resolution of the Group of 77 developing countries, 22 countries cast their votes against it and one country abstained from voting. The Western developed countries voted against the resolution, whereas the East European socialist countries supported the developing countries but did this without assuming any obligations in relation to concrete plans of action. Dragan Colovic discusses this outcome of the conference on industrial development:

The New Delhi meeting has once again confirmed not only the depth of the economic gap dividing the rich and the poor but also the great political differences as regards the ways for bridging this gap. Five years ago the contribution of the developing countries to the world's industrial production amounted to only 7 percent of the total production and today this contribution amounts to only 9 percent. This practically means that unless essential changes are made in the present international economic relations the proclaimed goal of increasing the contribution of the developing countries to the world's industrial production to 25 percent by 2000 will certainly not be achieved. In the best of cases the developing countries will participate in the world's industrial production with a share of about 15 percent by the end of this century. This is far below their needs and real potentials.

The essential discussion at the New Delhi conferences during the past 19 days centered around the fund designed to stimulate industrial development in developing countries in order to fulfill the task set in Lima, but the proposal of the Group of 77 on the formation of the fund failed to meet with understanding among the developed countries. Thus it remains to accomplish perhaps a little more at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly on the new international economic system at which global talks also should be held concerning the coming third decade of development.

However, those who are well informed on these problems justly warn that the general international conditions as a result of a further deterioration of relations between the East and West do not in the least favor the possible conclusion of an international accord on a more accelerated industrial development of developing countries. It is this very fact that emphasizes the entire complex nature and seriousness of the international situation as well as the need for the nonalined and developing countries to act in as united and constructive manner as possible to eliminate the immediate dangers of further deterioration, even the use of force, in international relations, in the background of which are undoubtedly primarily economic and energy interests and, connected with them, serious disruptions in international economic relations.

DRAGOSAVAC RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD092120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade from Bucharest today.

He paid a short friendly working visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In their talks they exchanged views on topical international problems and other issues of mutual interest.

At Dunav railway station in Belgrade, Dusan Dragosavac was welcomed and greeted by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other LCY representatives. Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade, was also at the station to welcome him.

GRLICKOV, LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BONN

LD102229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the SPD Presidium a LCY delegation, led by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Bonn today. The delegation is made up of Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Budimir Babovic, group head at the section for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At Surcin Airport the delegation was seen off by executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Milan Daljevic and Milojko Drulovic.

In the forthcoming talks, the LCY delegation will exchange views with the SPD leaders about topical issues of the international situation and about the development of relations between the LCY and the SPD.

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SKOPJE

AU081712 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 30 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Blagoevgrad BCP City Committee arrived in Skopje yesterday within the framework of the implementation of the 2-year program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP. The delegation is composed of Asen Rizov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad BCP City Committee; Stefan Petrov, chairman of the city People's Council; and Dzeni Kotanova, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad city youth committee.

DJURANOVIC TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

AU081444 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will shortly leave on an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

KOSOVO CONCLUDES ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TALKS WITH IBRD

LD092145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington--A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, led by Djemsit Durici, provincial secretary of finance, has successfully concluded its talks in Washington with high-ranking representatives of the IBRD on the further promotion of cooperation.

In the talks, measures had been discussed and agreed on to speed up the completion of some projects in Kosovo, which the international bank helps to finance.

The experts of the bank will commit themselves in particular to the development of several projects through which some $200 million would be realized by the middle of next year.

The delegation also had talks with the international finance corporation on the possibility of this institution participating in the financing of the construction of development projects in Kosovo.

It was agreed that IBRD experts, together with the bank of Kosovo and with organizations of associated labor, would start the preparation for the development of some projects soon.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1981-85 DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AU091635 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Today the Serbian Executive Council considered the concept of the republic's socioeconomic development for 1981-85. The economic stabilization policy will be the basic component of development also in that period. As was stated at the session of the council, the draft document on the concept will be completed by the end of next month and preliminary consultations on the basic premises of the socioeconomic development will be carried out in April and May. At the same time necessary activities will be intensified to elaborate the possibilities for the republic's development until the year 2000.

The past development has laid the necessary foundations for the further successful construction and perfecting of the economic and social socialist self-managing system. As was pointed out at the session of the Executive Council, the main directions of the republic's economic development in the coming 5-year period will be oriented toward solving the problems of the power industry, the agroindustrial complex, the machine building industry and transport. About 100 new projects should be built in these economic branches. However, the organizations of associated labor should not be required to bear the burden of development alone. Instead the risk should be distributed evenly on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor. Special importance will be attached to an assertion of creative work. Fifty times more funds should be invested in the field of research and development than have been invested until now.

MONTENEGRO'S SRZENTIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD070008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The struggle for economic stabilization is not only an economic and development problem. At the present moment it is a most important class and social problem on whose solution depends the rate and quality of the overall socialist self-management development of our society. This was said last night during a discussion at the consultative meeting of the representatives of sociopolitical, self-management and economic organizations of Montenegro by Vojo Srzentic, president of the League of Communists Central Committee of that republic.

At the meeting Vojo Srzentic warned that the necessary intensity, organization and efficiency in the implementation of the agreed tasks of economic stabilization this year had not yet been attained. This could be an indication that the serious nature and the complexity of the economic situation in which we find ourselves have not yet been understood. Because of inadequate information about our actual economic situation, the necessary mobilization of all factors and of all the working people and citizens for the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization has not taken place, nor have the desired effects been achieved. Before the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Youth Federation and other organizations there stands a major commitment: to explain to all the working people and citizens by their intensive political work the quintessential questions of our present economic situation, because only then can we expect their more comprehensive and fuller involvement.

In Vojo Srzentic's assessment the shortcoming of the present activity on the implementation of the policy on economic stabilization is reflected also in the fact that not all factors are involved in this task to a sufficient extent. The conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, he stressed, unequivocally oblige all League of Communists organs and organizations, as well as communists in social and other organs and organizations, to develop the necessary activity. Some organs and organizations, in Srzentic's assessment, lose their sense of responsibility, which demands that they size up their commitments and responsibilities on the basis of the political tasks adopted in League of Communists' organs and forums. This, he added, can no longer be tolerated, because the communists who work in various organs and organizations are bound by the stands and conclusions taken by the LCY Central Committee, the League of Communists of Montenegro Central Committee, by municipal committees and the like. The fact that the League of Communists cannot, need not and should not tell others what to do, according to Srzentic, does not mean that one need not require the communists working in other organs and organizations to display complete responsibility and act in keeping with the stands and conclusions adopted in the organs of the League of Communists ranging from the basic organization to the Central Committee. He also believes that the responsibility of the communists should be stepped up so as to frustrate manifestations of ambivalent conduct.

It happens not infrequently that the communists in the League of Communists' basic organization or in the organ or the forum of which they are members adopt the League of Communists' policy on a specific issue only to do an about-face the following day in the delegate assembly, in self-management interest community, in an executive organ, in a bank or the like and vote for decisions and measures which are diametrically opposed to the policy of the League of Communists. In future, stressed Srzentic, this will not happen unless explanations are provided and unless responsiblity is accepted. The concept whereby all problems should be resolved by the League of Communists and its organizations and leaderships, (?with the result) that the responsibility is pinned on it alone is inacceptable.

The League of Communists has a great responsibility mainly in that it has to make sure that its members are consistent and responsible in the implementation of the agreed policy--that is, it has to insure that the communists in all organs and organizations should fight for the implementation of the League of Communists' policy and that all factors should move into action. However, this does not mean that all other socio-political organizations, and social, self-management, state and other organs and organizations have no commitment to develop maximum activity.

Srzentic stressed that economic stabilization and efficient solution of outstanding economic problems can be attained only by making the broad social basis active and by producing all-round activity in all basic organizations of associated labor, in local communities--in basic cells of our system. Unless the social basis, all working people and citizens engage in broad activity of this kind, in Srzentic's view, action on these matters will not obtain realistic support, but will be partial in nature and will boil down to an appeal without any significant results.

Stressing that is very important not to allow the existence of social environments where there is no activity and where no measures concerning stabilization problems are taken, Srzentic particularly insisted on intensified responsibility and on measures to carry out the agreed policy. Where political stands and agreed economic policy measures are circumvented or not carried out, the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the League of Communists' municipal leaderships must discuss this at once and bring up the question of establishing the responsibility of the protagonists of this sort of conduct.

"For all communists, especially those holding appointments and leading functions or responsible functions in self-management and sociopolitical organizations, the attitude towards the implementation of the agreed policy of economic stabilization must be the basic criteria for the assessment of their work as a whole. This stems from the fact that these are now priority tasks and are the most important tasks for the material and social position of our working class," stressed Srzentic.

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

AU092045 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 February, TANJUG--At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia discussed certain questions of national defense and international relations. The Presidency adopted a decision on the appointment of members of the Committee for All-People's Defense and reviewed the list of candidates to head our country's diplomatic and consular missions abroad this year as well as some cadre questions of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

As has been announced, the members of the Presidency also discussed proposals submitted by the commission for pardons and some other questions within its competency.

SLOVENE COMMISSION EVALUATES RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

AU082215 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 February, TANJUG--Today the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia considered and evaluated current relations between society and the religious communities.

Stane Kolman, president of the commission, pointed out that now these relations are correct despite certain difficulties that appeared last year. [paragraph continues]

Concretely, one of the problems continued to appear because of the hostile activities of a small group of theologians and some individuals. In the recent period the Roman Catholic Church has demonstrated through some of its actions its interest in and care for our social community.. This is true also as regards other religious communities. As was said, this attitude guarantees full religious freedom for all religious communities on the basis of the Constitution.

The commission also discussed a report on its work in the past year and adopted its program for the current year. It was emphasized that as an independent republican administrative organ this institution would devote special attention to those questions that concern the adoption of a law on the position of religious communities.

MONTENEGRO TO AID DEVELOPMENT OF LAGGING MUNICIPALITI

LD092207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1945 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bijelo Polje--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, had talks this evening in Bijelo Polje with representatives of the municipalities of Ivangrad, Plav, Rozaj, Pljevlja and Bijelo Polje on the possibilities of further developing a number of larger local communities, of mixed composition, which are expressly lagging in development.

As stated, certain funds will be directed from the republican level as aid to each of these local communities, but this does not mean that the republic is, in so doing, taking on the continuous care for them. This represents only an intervention measure, the aim of which is to encourage the development of these local communities, in order that they might, along with mobilizing resources from other sources, succeed in catching up with their neighbors and reduce the difference in the level of development.

DOLANC ADDRESSES LJUBLJANA POLITICAL AKTIV

LD081844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked today with the political aktiv of Ljubljana. The discussion centered above all on foreign political issues, then on the internal policy and on tasks in implementing the conclusions and attitudes of the LCY Central Committee and of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee. The discussion was organized by the committee of the Ljubljana League of Communists city conference.

BLAZEVIC MEETS, SPEAKS WITH CROATIAN LEGAL DELEGATION

LD071920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received a delegation from the Croatian public prosecutor's office. In the delegation were: Josip Madjar, republican public prosecutor; Ivanka Pintar-Gajer, Zivko Gojanovic, Zvonimir Keko, Branko Novakovic, Bogumil Zucom, Ljubo Prvan, Zvonko Lackovic, Aleksandar Apolonio and Milan Miksa. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Croatian public prosecutor's office, Josip Madjar acquainted President Blazevic with the development of this organization and its activity up to the present day, according to reports.

At all stages of development, Josip Madjar stressed, the public prosecutor's office has met its commitments and played an unusually important constitutional role in the protection and preservation of the socialist revolution's gains.

In a long conversation, Jakov Blazevic emphasized in particular the revolutionary roots from which the prosecutor's office developed at the very inception of the armed uprising and revolution, preserving and advancing this quality through the entire development of our socialist and self-management society. At the same time it has been an important instrument of the working class and a firm support to the authority and self-management of the working people and citizens of the self-management and socialist social order.

Blazevic emphasized the commitments which, stemming from current sociopolitical trends and needs, also face the prosecutor's organization and every worker in this sphere today, highlighting in particular their contribution to the development of self-management organizations and communities and all working people and citizens.

RETAIL PRICES INCREASE SHARPLY IN JANUARY

LD072250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The latest report from the Federal Institute for Statistics indicates that retail prices in January increased by 3.3 percent, a figure which has not been registered here for a long time. The greatest increase was in agricultural products: 9.5 percent, with meat and fresh vegetables rocketing by more than 18 percent in 1 month. Industrial non-foodstuffs increased in price by 2.7 percent in January, with heating and lighting rising by 7.6 percent and fuel and lubrication oils by 0.3 percent. Industrial foodstuffs went up by 1.1 percent, with milk products showing the greatest increase: 8.1 percent. In comparison with last January's retail prices, this January's are 26.1 percent higher, and 13.4 percent up on last year's average retail prices.

CONFERENCE ON LCY, SOCIALIST REVOLUTION OPENS IN BLED

LD071622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bled--The role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia-LCY in the development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution; the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management and associated labor; the ideopolitical and organizational development of the LCY; and the LCY and ideopolitical questions of the nonalined movement and the development of socialism in the world are the four basic themes of the scientific conference "The LCY and the Socialist Revolution" which began in Bled today.

In the course of 3 days, about 150 participants from throughout the country will listen to 35 papers, scientific reports and research abstracts.

The conference was opened by Stevan Doronjski, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who delivered the introductory report.

The basic themes of the conference are multidimensional in character. Emphasis is placed on topical historic and political events which are interwoven in the research into the essence of the revolution as an historic fact of lengthy duration.

The conference was attended by LCY Central Committee Presidium members Branko Mikulic, Hamdija Pozderac, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc, Franc Popit and Andrej Marinc; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mitja Ribicic, president of the republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP; and Bosko Siljegovic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for the History of the LCY.

## Mikulic Address

AU081707 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 80 AU

[Excerpts] Today the scientific conference "LCY and Socialist Revolution," which is being held in Bled, continued its work with discussions concerning the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management and in associated labor. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

The morning's discussion centered around several questions which, by their importance for the determination of the total results of the activity of the League of Communists during the 60 years of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, require further theoretical and practical political study.

Branko Mikulic criticized the inconsistencies in the implementation of the LCY views and the fact that the old relations have been retained too long in the delegate and assembly system and called attention to the tendency, still apparent in some organizations of associated labor, to retain the organs of the League of Communists, that is, the factory committees. Mikulic said that the task of these discussions as well as of discussions in the organs of the League of Communists is to perceive the weak points in the application of theoretically correct views on the role of the League of Communists in the system of socialist self-management.

He also called attention to the occurrences of practicism and routine implementation of the policy of the League of Communists and to the pressures and demands that insist that the organs and organizations of the League of Communists should also solve those problems on which decisions should be made by the organs and institutions of the political system.

Branko Mikulic further recalled the place and significance of the Sixth LCY Congress, which has been frequently mentioned in the discussion so far, and emphasized that this congress represented a return of the League of Communists to its democratic practice in its communication with the masses of the people, practice that was developed especially during the national liberation struggle and the first postwar years. The sixth congress enabled the League of Communists to retain its democratic character and, in constant links with the working masses, find solutions to satisfy their daily and long-term interests.

## 8 February Papers, Speeches

LD082200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Bled--The "LCY and the Socialist Revolution" scientific conference, which on the very first day became a broad-ranging, all-embracing analysis of the close linkage and mutual dependence of the CPY-LCY and our socialist revolution in all its developmental and victorious stages, today took on the dimensions of probably the richest professional and historical official forum yet organized on this theme in our country.

The papers examined issues and problems from two weighty themes--the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management and associated labor and the ideopolitical and organizational development of the LCY.

The papers given by Jakov Sirotkovic and Kiro Gligorov examined, from the economic aspects, a number of essential elements of linkage between the League of Communists and the economic system of socialism, and of the development of the country's policy.

Jakov Sirotkovic stressed that self-management had from its very inception been conceived of as a form through which the process of transformation of state ownership into social ownership of the means of production could pass. Thus this process of realizing such an economic structure of society would comprise, as an entity of production relations and of material production forces, all the basic prerequisites to move the overall process of social production into accordance with the interests of the working class and the whole of society.

At the end of his paper, Jakov Sirotkovic stated that the present demand for further changes in production relations, with the stress on the constitutional transformation of the system of expanded production, is of exceptional importance. The unresolved questions of that system are rightly brought into connection with the unfavorable situation in the banking and monetary credit system. "It must unfortunately be concluded that in this regard the situation has deteriorated since the congress, for the unfavorable tendencies in alienation of accumulation from associated labor have continued. Thus everything which was said about these issues in the materials and documents of the 11th congress continue to be topical and demands the urgent policy action of the LCY," Jakov Sirotkovic said.

Kiro Gligorov delivered a paper entitled "The LCY and the Development Policy of Yugoslavia." Gligorov began with a review of the country's development policy and then devotes particular attention to the problems which become evident at the same time as the [word indistinct] of self-management. Speaking about the transformation of the economy, Kiro Gligorov stressed that the League of Communists has the workers on its side above all in opposition to bureaucratic and centralist elements. "The concentration of capital in banks and large foreign trade organizations threatened not only to impede the development of self-management, but also to give rise to destratification, stagnation and severe deformation. Opposition to such a course was put up by the working class and the LCY, which developed broad-ranging activity. This activity led to a further major shift in the system of self-management in the direction of opening up the process of gradual mastery of that otherwise most alienated sphere of the economy, namely, the monetary sphere, by the working class. 'The [illegible]kers' amendments' of 1971 and later in the 1974 Constitution created the normative and institutional prerequisites for this. The further successful progress of transformation of the monetary sphere depends upon the practical working out of these problems."

Kiro Gligorov went on to stress that all the changes in the economy have been most directly reflected in the changes in development policy, which comprises in itself all the contradictions of the winding path of winning new positions for self-management.

"Also bearing in mind the objective circumstances affecting distribution of the social product," Gligorov went on, "nevertheless the fact that workers dispose of the lesser part of income, and the remaining part is still decided upon outside of their influence, outside the organs of self-management and genuine delegate decisionmaking, demonstrates that development policy reflects that hybrid situation in which the old way of things, although normatively eliminated in the basic social documents, is still alive and still very much in evidence in the sphere of development policy, emphasizing difficulties which were already in existence and were caused by international reality and domestic and social contradictions. Development policy, then, has been and today remains one of the main fronts of the struggle for the workers' control of income and the profits of labor and one of the most sensitive arenas where often, in the name of national and other interests, bureaucratic and other nonself-management forces wage a stubborn fight to maintain their positions."

Speaking about the regional aspects of development policy, Kiro Gligorov stressed that the LCY has regarded the regional aspects of policy as exceptionally important in all its periods of development.

This part of economic policy and of the system has always been in the function of the realization of the principles of equality and solidarity of the nations and nationalities within the Yugoslav socialist community.

"Today, not only have the problems of Yugoslavia's development policy not lost any of their importance, but they could be said to have once again become topical in the full sense of the word. Their importance is defined by three factors. The vital changes in the international economy demand a serious (?reexamination) of every country's development policy, of the internal economic disproportions and contradictions which derive from it, and demand total coordination of the realization of the development policy with the constitutional orientations and legal regulations on associated labor and other laws elaborating the bases of our socioeconomic system, and, ultimately, the political system. Here we have in mind the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and the development of the entire Yugoslav community."

Gligorov also spoke about the energy crisis and the measures for economic stabilization. These, in his opinion, are by no means simple changes and may have far more serious consequences than appears at the moment.

"The prospects for the Yugoslav economy certainly lie in the export of machines, installations, ready-made projects and also the broadest possible cooperation directed toward mutual development and division of labor with developing countries. This is surely the greatest prospect for the Yugoslav economy. This does not mean, however, that food exports cannot be one of the very favorable directions of foreign trade exchange. On the contrary, exports of equipment and installations, and of food, are the two most hopeful directions of development".

In a paper entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for National Equality in Socialist Self-Management," Hamdija Pozderac set out in particular the thesis that in old Yugoslavia national enslavement was the basic form of exploitation of the working class of all nations. For this reason the national question, he emphasized, was bound to be the fundamental political question. A theoretical and political struggle was waged over a long period in the LCY over the national question. The progressive forces espoused the thesis that the class struggle had to be closely linked to the national liberation struggle. Only with the accession of Comrade Tito to the head of the party did the LCY acquire not only correct theoretical positions but also the political preconditions for the resolving of the national question.

"However, the common interests of the peoples and nationalities and working people and citizens are not being realized to a sufficient extent through self-management agreement-reaching and social negotiation among organizations of associated labor and other organizations and communities."

Talking about the worker-self-manager Pozderac stated: "The right of working people and citizens to construct, under the leadership of the LCY, their community, namely, socialist self-managed Yugoslavia, is inalienable and sovereign. The worker is not merely a self-manager of this or that republic but a self-manager of the entire Yugoslav self-management society, regardless of republican, provincial or national borders. Even when the self-management integration of the republics and autonomous provinces comes to the fore as both a reality and orientation of subjective forces in each of them, it is a case of the self-management integration of our society in its concrete form. It is indisputable that the self-management integration of the republics and provinces constitutes an integral part of the self-management integration of Yugoslavia, for this integration has not stopped or remained anywhere at republican or provincial boundaries.

"If it had," Pozderac concluded, "it would merely have checked its own historic process, the realization of the historic interests of the working class or peoples and nationalities in the republics and provinces."

In a paper entitled "The LCY in the System of the Pluralism of Self-Management Interests," Najdan Pasic proceeded from the still-existing roots of political alienation and the need for a political struggle against bureaucratic and technocratic domination. An essential dilemma of the revolutionary party in power is its endeavor to relinquish its political monopoly, for this monopoly by necessity becomes a source of new forms of political alienation.

The role of the party in power, Pasic stressed, does not lie in its permanent governing but rather in introducing into the working class elements of organization and ideology which will enable it to do away with all political rule. Pasic then concluded that in the complex processes of the democratic integration of self-management interests the LCY, together with the other sociopolitical organizations, appears as an irreplaceable factor of direction and synthesis. Realizing the functions of linking up the partial and common direct and long-term interests of the self-management organized workers and all the working people, the LCY insures the workers' and class character of the political system.

Taking the floor in the discussion Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, dealt in particular with certain questions concerning the persistent retention of old practices in the relations between the organs and organizations of the LCY and other sociopolitical and social organizations, as well as the delegate and particularly the assembly system. He raised the question of where the force and influence of the technobureaucratic monopoly came from, a monopoly which not infrequently blocks workers' decisionmaking on the policy of production and the realization of the role of the LCY, something which is reflected, among other things, in the still marked aspiration on the part of some organizations of associated labor to retain the League of Communists organs as we used to call them, namely, factory committees.

What are the weak points in the application of the theoretically correct positions on the role of the League of Communists in the system of socialist self-management in practice? To what did we not devote the relevant attention, which means we are not succeeding in implementing what we are convinced is good and correct?

It seems to me, said Mikulic, that it is certain that the content and work methods of the ideopolitical action by the organs and organizations of the League of Communists are changing and being advanced with more difficulty than we originally imagined.

To a greater or lesser extent it depends on the work of the party workers, who, as we so often say, are concerned with the operational side of things, that is, the realization of the League of Communists' policy. They are under the pressure of numerous demands imposed by life and most frequently, against their will, succumb to practicism and conceive of and realize even the best principled positions in a routine manner.

In this connection I have the feeling that it should particularly be borne in mind that the role of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People as the front of organized socialist forces, in which the League of Communists has its role and responsibility (but not political monopoly, just as it does not have a political monopoly in society), is being constructed and affirmed particularly slowly, said Mikulic. The question is: Where do the causes of the maintenance of this situation lie and where should they be sought? Among these causes it is possible that there is one which is expressed in the overreliance, at least here and there, of the League of Communists' organs on state organs and in the dependence of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists' work on the management structure in associated labor.

Hence the demand by the cadres, which comprises, I would say, the most active nucleus of the League of Communists in part of the organizations of associated labor, to retain the permanent organs of the League of Communists in the work and complex organizations.

There is still insufficient dialog with workers on plans and planning, the free exchange of labor, the association of labor and means, the coordination of interests, the pluralism of self-management interests and so on.

We can maintain political stability through the ideological and political activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces but we will not remove the causes of economic instability. More precisely, we know that in our society this has already become a serious problem and that in itself is causing serious social and political disruptions.

Talking about the Sixth Communist Youth-LCY Congress, Branko Mikulic stressed that even today there were clearly diverse views on the positions of that congress regarding the role of the League of Communists in society. In order to correctly assess these positions from this point in time we must bear in mind the following: The adoption of the law on the handing over of the factories for management by the workers by necessity also imposed the need to define the role of the League of Communists in society in the fundamentally altered socioeconomic conditions for which we opted in 1950, for it was no longer a case merely of developing the conception of the party of the masses in the sense of its contact with the working masses and people but rather of this same party renouncing the execution of power in the name of the working class and its orientation toward the authority of this class.

"We all know full well that in the clash with Stalin we were not only defending the right to our own path to socialism but also the independence of the country, and for the latter we prepared ourselves so that we were ready to use any means. Moreover, let me recall," said Mikulic, "that at that time we literally had neither bread nor salt. We bought everything from wheat to wool and nuts. Of course, at that time and under those circumstances we made certain historically negligible mistakes, for example, in distancing ourselves from those who manifested even the slightest hesitation and in the application of coercive methods. In implementing, for example, the forced purchase of products we came into conflict with the peasantry, which in Yugoslavia constitutes more than 60 percent of the population.

"The situation in which we found ourselves," said Branko Mikulic, "gave us neither time nor space for great discussions or for convincing all those who were vacillating or opposing the state's measures at that time. In all other conditions our party has insisted on this and still does so today. Leaving this period behind, though still under economic blockade and without diplomatic relations with Eastern European countries, in the decisions of the sixth congress the party returned to its original practice and relationship toward class and nation.

"Second, in this connection I think it should not be overlooked that immediately following the sixth congress Djilas came out with his counterrevolutionary thesis and that following the sixth congress in the decisions of the second plenum of the Central Committee we initiated quite an extensive check in the League of Communists of all those who we thought to be ideologically deviating."

This was the greatest reexamination of the party ranks in the postwar period. Part of the rural organizations of the League of Communists never recovered from this. We quickly abandoned this and from then to the present day we have had almost no cases of such conduct in any League of Communists' organization, while all clashes with individuals and groups have been conducted democratically and publicly. The party has always emerged stronger and more democratic from then, Branko Mikulic stressed.

It was not achieved easily or without resistance. One of the forms this resistance assumed was the dogmatic-bureaucratic or bourgeois-liberalist position, and it was expressed in the manifestation of doubts in this kind of democratic orientation, for which the sixth congress opted. When I say dogmatic-bureaucratic, I would merely like to recall that in his report at the sixth congress Comrade Tito carried out a serious analysis of Stalinism, the like of which we have never carried out either before or since this congress. This was the reason for some people to negate the importance of this congress at a later date, Branko Mikulic said.

The scientific gathering entitled "The LCY and the Socialist Revolution," in whose work Dr Vladimir Bakaric is also taking part today, was prepared jointly by the LCY Central Committee Presidium Center for Social Research, the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for the History of the LCY, the central committees of the republican League of Communists and the provincial committees and their Marxist centers, the Yugoslav People's Army League of Communists Committee, the editorial office of the SOCIJALIZAM paper, the community of Yugoslav institutes for the history of the workers' movement and the "Josip Broz Tito" political school of the LCY Central Committee in Kumrovec.

Also envisaged for this conference was a discussion of the role of the LCY in the international workers' movement and in the realization of the policy of nonalinement, but it will not be held due to the insufficient number of registered speakers and because, as Stevan Doronjski stressed, this problem is so important as to warrant a separate conference.

Bakaric, Dolanc Speeches

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[Excerpts] Bled--The 3-day scientific meeting under the title of "LCY and the Socialist Revolution" ended in Bled today with a general debate in which Dr Vladimir Bakaric and Stane Dolanc took part.

Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, stressed that when Tito took over the leadership of the party a new correct course--the defense of the country from fascism--a course which had become at the same time the property of the party and the entire people, had been chartered. This course, Bakaric said, has continued until today and has insured from one period to another a fuller and more deliberate affirmation of the working class and of the basic ideas of the LCY in the development of our socialist revolution. "In 1928 Tito had provided a concept which differed from the earlier one. He understood what Marx and Engels had said about the working class having to fight successfully, in its struggle, a whole series of large and small battles. What had been characteristic for Tito was the fact that he had indicated this series of battles in formulating at that time the concept of the party organization which would be capable of waging also these small battles, which in fact represented the mobilization of the working class and working people of that time and which had to grow into a large-scale movement."

What has been realized in the relationship between the party and the working masses, Bakaric went on, in our political, or if you like, social system?

In the past period we achieved immense progress which can also be expressed in figures, if necessary. The tendency of investments, employment--even of going to work abroad--was followed.

We talk about unemployment. This term appeared in political economics in particular in the years of the great crisis between the two wars. We are trying to resolve our unemployment in an appropriate manner. However, this unemployment is not really unemployment.

It has no connection with real unemployment. At that time capitalism was not able to absorb that labor force. We have a revolution which [words indistinct] and which it is not the one which should resolve questions by social welfare, but by further development of productive forces.

Furthermore, the question of stabilization in connection with the problem of unemployment is still topical. We, however, have to insure jobs with the development of production forces, or change these jobs. Therefore, there must be fluctuation and no small measure of fluctuation.

Vladimir Bakaric then went on to point out some fundamental shortcomings of the delegate system. "Let us see what this delegate system in fact looks like. Who are the delegates? In some places, they are to a considerable extent old political cadres who have become delegates but who in fact have not any strong links with the delegations they represent. It happens even today that former ministers emerge as delegates and vice versa former [word indistinct] as ministers. Thus, this is a kind of circulation which has not yet achieved that which this delegate system demands. The entire initiative for a collective leadership is already introducing a new element here and a very essential element at that. The first experiences are with the Presidency of the federation which is functioning very well--that is, there are no leaders and the responsibility of everyone has been greatly increased. The only question here is that internal development--that is, of the force to have this function fully understood, but this is a problem of growth and not a problem of principle. This is a new element in the further democratization and not only in the democratization but in the development of certain social functions."

In concluding his speech Bakaric pointed to some phenomena of passive behavior of individual members of the League of Communists, in particular in the present period of economic stabilization. "I am not concerned about the major part of the 1.8 million members of the party, that is, members of the league of communists, being passive. They do not have to be active. We must make active those who exert an influence on the development of society and whose duty it is to work on this. Tito has often said that we can admit the worker to the League of Communists even if he is passive and even if he does not know anything about Marxism. What will happen when this worker becomes a member of the basic organization of associated labor of the relevant organization? If that basic organization of associated labor [word indistinct] and if he has to take part in the organization of self-managing interest communities, municipalities, housing construction, etc., then he can be passive if the relevant proposals are put to him well. If they are not put to him well, he will of course be active. This will not be a result of his deliberations but a blow to his pocket, because he has to pay for it. When he feels such a blow he will then ask why this is so, and whether it has to be so. In this way we shall activate him to become a direct participant in the further construction of our self-managing system," Vladimir Bakric said.

Taking part in the debate, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that self-management demands a theory and practice of self-management. Our task, he said, is precisely to link them and complement them in a consistent fashion. Stane Dolanc then gave an analytical review of the development of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] and the LCY, with particular reference to the exceptionally highly developed revolutionary and patriotic consciousness of our peoples and nationalities. "Our revolution, in essence, represents the further consolidation and development of and quest for new forms and functioning of the socialist self-managing relationship. Its content, represents and has inherent in it the struggle for a genuine socialist self-managing relationship--that is, the struggle to have man truly manage both the conditions and the means of his labor and thus, of course, also the results of his labor," Stane Dolanc stressed in his speech in the general debate.

Speaking about self-management as the total social relationship in our society, Dolanc said among other things: "Self-management demands a theory and practice of self-management. We say that this is where our task lies. It also demands the interdisciplinary participation in all sciences--not merely the social sciences--starting with political science, sociology, political economy, law, psychology, history and the other sciences, right up to the exact natural sciences, such as technical science, technology, electronics and the like.

"It is certain that one of the basic tasks facing the development of our socialist self-managing society is to overcome the differences between physical and mental work. This also demands just such an approach."

"A period on which our scientists often concentrate--that is between 1945 and 1948--we describe as a discontinuity, though it is known that at that time there was an objective situation in which we had to integrate, by administrative measures, all material resources and all other resources necessary for us during the period of rehabilitation and construction. I am pointing this out because I believe that that orientation of the CPY following the victory in the armed stage of the revolution represented an absolutely logical continuation of everything that had been happening before that, starting with 1929 and right up to 1945, and that we not only had not wanted but also had not been able to take any other course than the path of creating conditions to find the best sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in which the working man would in fact be in power."

It is obvious, Dolanc went on, that this continuity and this principled attitude in adhering to this strategic course in the elaboration of Marxism and the conditions under which our party has lived represent in essence a new quality which is different from the policy and the course of all other communist parties in the world. "I should say that we have described this policy, this ideology, as Titoist."

Speaking about the task of the League of Communists at this point in time, Dolanc stressed: The basic task of the League of Communists is to realize that we have already reached a stage in the development of self-managing social relations in which the League of Communists is no longer the only subject of this society. It is one of the subjects.

It often happens in practice that the methods by which the League of Communists realizes its leading ideopolitical role in society bear in themselves a certain conflict with the identity of the League of Communists. We certainly have to overcome them, Stane Dolanc added.

At the conclusion of his speech, Stane Dolanc said the following: "I am deeply convinced that one of the basic tasks of the LCY is to initiate continuous scientific research in every social sphere. This scientific research should not be carried out merely at departments, universities, academies or institutes, because this is one of the problems in our society. For scientific research is also very much in evidence and achieves results in direct production and at institutes of work organizations. Finally, we also have certain scientific research results also in the League of Communists. This is achieved through our Marxist centers. In future these centers should become, in my view, the coordinators and organizers of scientific research on a broader area of Yugoslavia and of our entire society until the League of Communists will be ready to accept that which has been scientifically achieved and proved. I would also like to recall the fact--little is known about it--that, for instance, Lenin, in the 1920's, had the idea of forming two central committees. One of them, according to Lenin's concept, would be composed exclusively of scientific workers, while the other would in fact be the already existing one. No single decision of the first Central Committee could be implemented in practice and realized without the approval of the second Central Committee.

Comrade Kardelj often talked about that example and he had tried--and we today are developing this thought of his--to see that the social councils, which we are introducing into our political system and which are already functioning more or less adequately, would serve as that second, so to say, central committee. However, these councils of ours are often not adequately composed to play the role which we intended for them, because they often--such as they are and in view of their composition, in my view--place themselves more in the role of an arbiter and less as a body that will be competent and scientifically and politically capable of finding a way out of the situation in which we are at this moment, Stane Dolanc said at the end of his speech.

DISSIDENT CROATIAN WRITER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED 24 JANUARY

LD051647 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 80 p 6 LD

["Correspondent" report]

[Text] The arrest of the Croatian writer Zlatko Tomicic in Yugoslavia on 24 January was announced on 25 January by a Yugoslav intellectual in exile in Lyon. He was reportedly arrested on the island of Mali Losinj, near Rijeka, where he had settled secretly some weeks ago. A poet and, during the sixties, editor in chief of the Croatian literary organ, Mr Tomicic had already been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment in 1972. He was freed after an international campaign and because of the heart complaint from which he still suffers.

RADIO YUGOSLAVIA PLANS EXPANSION, MODERNIZATION

AU072120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 80 p 11 AU

[D. Simic article: "Radio Yugoslavia Day: In the Service of Truth"]

[Summary] Currently Radio Yugoslavia is celebrating the second anniversary of its formation and the 35th anniversary of Yugoslavia's foreign broadcasting. The tasks of Radio Yugoslavia are constantly increasing as a result of our country's greater international assertiveness and the growth of its reputation in the world in general and especially in the nonalined movement. Consequently within the next 3 years Radio Yugoslavia plans to build "a new, modern broadcast center with four 500-kilowatt transmitters and a large antenna system that will make possible a regular and far better reception of its programs within a range of 4,000 to 6,000 kilometers. In this manner its transmitters' power will be increased tenfold and will be able to reach all those regions in the world that are of interest to Yugoslavia and make possible more stable and effective contact with the nonalined and developing countries."

Following completion of the modernization and expansion program, "Radio Yugoslavia will increase the number of its programs in the languages in which it currently broadcasts, that is, in English, French, Russian, Spanish, Arabic, German, Albanian, Bulgarian and Greek, and also introduce new programs in some languages in which it does not broadcast at present."

In celebration of the 35th anniversary of Yugoslav radio's foreign broadcasts during the current month Radio Yugoslavia "will also introduce regular programs broadcast in the languages of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities" and during the current year "a VHF transmitter will be added to the Radio Yugoslavia broadcast system and thus the Radio Yugoslavia broadcasts in foreign languages will be heard in Belgrade and its surroundings also."